W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
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Victoria Daily Times.

Blackberry and Jamaica Ginger
For Summer Complaints,
At the P. P. P. P.
Always open.
C. E. JONES,
36 Government St

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1893. No. 206

AT THE WESTSIDE

August 30th, 1893.

New Hopsacking Tweeds, 54 inches wide.
New English Tweeds, 54 inches wide.
New Navy Diagonal Serges, 58 inches wide.
New Black Diagonal Serges, 58 inches wide.
New Black and Colored Cashmeres, 44 in. wide.
New French Twills, 44 inches wide.
New Black and Colored Crepons, 42 in. wide.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

BEAR IN MIND

That we supply THE TRADE with the Celebrated Woonsocket Brand
RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.
SEND ORDERS DIRECT LENZ & LEISER

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.
Established 1878.
BANKERS
VICTORIA, B. C.
Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.
Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China
Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.
AGENTS FOR
WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y

W. H. PERRY,

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.
"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE. 42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

WEILER BROS.
Latest Arrivals
Japanese Leather Paperhangings, 36 in. wide
Japanese Drapery Crepes, 27 in. wide
Art Cambric Prints } For Curtains,
Sateen Cretone } Draperies, Etc.
White Satin Finish & Marcella Bed Quilts
Table, Banquet and Library Lamps
Tea Kettles with Wrought Iron Stands
New additions to Furniture and Carpet Stocks always arriving.
SHOW ROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT ST.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH FOR YOUR MONEY
Is what you receive from us.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
The finest assortment of Ready-Made Clothing ever seen in British Columbia is now on exhibition at our store. While others are complaining of hard times we are selling more good ready-made Suits than ever before. See our windows. Suits from $15 to $25, and no trouble to sell them: they sell themselves because they are just what the people want. No other stores have the same class of goods.
We have all sizes up to 50 in. chest measure. Suits for big men a specialty.
We have all styles—Single and Double Breasted Sac., Single and Double Breasted, Frock, Full Dress Suits, Eaton Suits. An inspection solicited.
Boot and Shoe Department next door below.
35 & 37 Johnson St., Victoria. GILMORE & McCANDLESS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANVASSER WANTED at 47 Fort St. s2-4t

WANTED—Young girl to wait on tables, one with experience preferred. Vienna Restaurant, Yates street. s2-1t

DRESSMAKING by the day by a competent dressmaker. All work guaranteed. Address Miss La Mont, Dominion Hotel, Yates street. s2-6t

STRAYED—A Japanese pug. The finder will be rewarded if the dog is returned to 78 Pandora Ave. s2-3t

LOW CHARGES and good workmanship are the inducements that bring the people to Thos. W. Pierre, Jewell Block, 74 Douglas street, to have their clothes cleaned, dyed, or repaired. s2-3t

NOTICE

All members of the Victoria Lodge, No. 1, I.O.O.F., are requested to meet at Oddfellows Hall, Douglas street, on Sunday, 3rd inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro. Wm. A. Steele.

T. M. JONES,
Noble Grand.
Victoria, B.C., Sept. 2, 1893. s2-1t

BEGG'S
MONTHLY & GENERAL GUIDE
—TO—
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Owing to certain changes in the form of publication which I found necessary to make, I have been obliged to omit the months of August and September of my monthly and general guide. The publication will appear in a new dress next month (October) and will, I trust, be received as an improvement on past editions of the work. I desire to thank those who have supported me heretofore and to say that in the future the publication will continue to do good service in advertising the resources of British Columbia. The two months omitted will be made good to subscribers.

ALEXANDER BEGG,
s2-3t Publisher.

A RECEPTION

Will be tendered the Grand Lodge of I.O.O.F., of B. C., in

VICTORIA THEATRE,

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 5th.

The Chair taken by Mayor Beaven at 8 o'clock.
A good programme has been provided.
All are cordially invited.
Admission Free.

WONDERFUL MUSICAL PRODIGIES.

THE BEASY CHILDREN
CONCERT COMPANY

Have been engaged by the Directors of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, to give two of their Celebrated Concerts, at the

VICTORIA THEATRE

Friday and Saturday, Sept. 8 and 9,

IN AID OF THE HOSPITAL FUNDS.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS, GALLERY, 25 CENTS, RESERVED SEATS AT JAMIESON'S.

s2 H. M. YATES,
Secretary.

Trip.

"One," called out the man who runs the elevator in the New York Life building, as he stopped at the first floor. "Two," is the password for the second, "Three," for the third floor, and so on up to "Ten," when the top floor is reached.

On a trip yesterday the elevator was crowded with men. All of them seemed to be intent on business, but there was a peculiar expression on the face of one man in the corner as the elevator ascended and the number representing the floor increased in size. The corners of this man's mouth dropped lower and lower, and his hands were thrust deeper and deeper into his trousers' pockets. When the elevator stopped at the ninth floor the old fellow seemed relieved, but his hands went still deeper when the cage started again.

"Ten," called out the boy.

And not until then was the cause of the old man's anxiety known. He pulled out nine cents, handed them to the elevator man and exclaimed:—

"There, conductor, that's all the fare I have, but I'll walk down."—Kansas City Times.

National Business College.
47 Government street, Victoria, B. C., Best methods taught in bookkeeping, penmanship, arithmetic, shorthand, typewriting, correspondence, etc. Day and night school. Circulars free.

SIR JNO. THOMPSON'S RETURN

A Rather Tame Reception Awaited Him at the Capital.

A CONTRAST WITH FORMER EVENTS.

Talk About the Sealing Award—The Nature of the Arrangements—Sir John Speaks about the Tariff and its Probable Treatment.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—Sir John Thompson is in Ottawa. He arrived here at noon to-day by the Canada Atlantic railway, and was accorded a political reception at Alexandria and a civic welcome in Ottawa. There was a small attendance at the affairs, but this may partly be accounted for by the fact that it was not generally known that the premier would return before Monday. To us in Ottawa, who have seen so many successful political demonstrations got up in a moment's notice in connection with the rule of the late Sir John Macdonald, we are probably apt to expect too much from others. When but a few weeks ago we saw thousands of their own account go to meet the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier at the same depot and make the air ring with their enthusiastic cheering, we naturally expected that in this Conservative city of Ottawa there would have been more than two or three hundred people attracted to the station to welcome the premier on his return, more especially when an unlimited number of free carriages and a brass band were engaged by the corporation to make the affair a success. A majority of the council, headed by the mayor, was present. The address was very tame and the reply was commonplace. Sir John Macdonald would have said something to enthuse over—even if it was only a good story, from the way he would have told it—and a Wilfrid Laurier would have polnted to Ottawa as the "Washington of the North," which would have made Grits and Tories alike bubble over with enthusiasm. But there is a coldness around Sir John Thompson which always fails to attract. It is getting more apparent.

The premier talks freely about the award, although he said little about it in his address to the corporation beyond that it was just and fair to all parties concerned.

Asked as to why he dissented from Lord Hannen as to the features of the regulations, Sir John replied that he did, but he was bound to say that Lord Hannen from first to last exhibited the strongest determination that Canada should obtain justice, both as to the legal questions and as to the regulations, and that he was not in the slightest degree moved by the persistent effort which was made from beginning to end to divide British from Canadian interests in this matter.

Sir John, continuing, said: "The more important points of the discussion other than those which appear on the face of the report of the tribunal, will be set forth in the protocols which will be made public before many weeks by the authority of the tribunal itself. The propositions will be there recorded and each separate dissent entered. Among the resolutions will be one which authorizes any arbitrator to forward to the secretary of the tribunal a written opinion up to the 1st of January next, indicating the reasons which influenced his judgment. But of course the award is final and this cannot change it, but it will show why the arbitrators in the minority dissented."

"What features of the regulations caused you to dissent from your colleague, Lord Hannen, and withhold your consent to their adoption?"

"I dissented from the regulations as a whole because I considered them ill adapted to the preservation of the seal race and in some particulars unnecessarily severe against the industry of pelagic sealing as conducted by both United States and Canadian vessels. The sixty mile zone around the islands I consider too extensive and injurious to pelagic sealing on account of the difficulty of ascertaining the locality of the vessels. During the sealing season fogs are very prevalent, and the vessels in order to be quite safe must keep at a much greater distance than that prescribed. This, I thought, was likely to occasion some hardship to the sealers, although as regards the catch of seals, if the great mass of evidence is to be relied upon, no great reduction of catch would be effected by the sixty mile zone, as the greater proportion of sealing is done outside of that limit. The close season is not such as I should have desired or considered suitable for the purpose of protecting the seal race. It leaves open to the pelagic sealer the months of January, February, March and April, and statistics derived from the logs of sealing vessels show that the catch is very considerable during these months. It represents one-fourth of the entire catch of the Pacific Ocean outside of Behring Sea. During these months the seals, especially the females, are proceeding northwards towards Behring Sea along the coast from San Francisco towards and beyond Vancouver Island. These female seals are almost without exception gravid, that is, in pup, at that time, and bound for the Pribyloff Islands, where they give birth to their young within the first fifteen days after arrival. The catch of these early months of the year is, therefore, the catch of gravid females. As regards Behring Sea, the seals enter that sea about July 1st, and the restrictions are too stringent. Sealing is prohibited during the month of July and allowed during August and September. Practically the catch of September is not relied on after the middle of the month on account of the stormy weather and the small size of the vessels then engaged in sealing."

"Why was the use of firearms prohibited?"

"I could not concur in the proposal to abolish the use of firearms in Behring Sea. I did not think the evidence justified it, although there was a great volume of testimony on the waste which occurs from seals being shot and sinking before they are taken by the boats. About forty witnesses testified that there had been great exaggeration on the subject of 'waste by shooting,' and that the actual loss would not exceed 5 or 10 per cent., but upwards of one hundred witnesses put the loss at from 25 to 50 per cent. On both sides of the question I might say that there were witnesses on behalf of both the United States and Canada. Further, the prohibition of firearms may not be so injurious to pelagic sealing as has been supposed. By far the larger number of hunters employed on the vessels are Indians, who are very skilful in the use of the spear, and the recovery of the seal after being struck by the Indian hunter's spear is almost certain. There are more than 1,000 Indians on the Pacific coast skilled in the use of these weapons. My notion about the close time was that even if regulations so very restrictive were necessary, it would have been better to have allowed pelagic sealing after the 1st of July and to have restricted the business during the early months of the year. In that case, of course, the sealing would practically be confined to Behring Sea, and we could have avoided on the one hand the destruction of female seals with pup, because all that would be taken in July, August and September outside of the zones around the islands would have been seals delivered of their young in so far as the female catch is concerned, and on the other hand the sealers would have been spared the inconvenience of their season being broken in two as it is now by the months of May, June and July being closed.

"I may add that by the regulations in force respecting the islands no female is allowed to be killed at any season, and the maximum number of seals permitted to be killed during any one year is one hundred thousand. The decline of seal life has been believed to be so considerable that the maximum was reduced to about thirty thousand three years ago. Since that time the modus vivendi has been enforced and the catch has been reduced to 7,500 each year, which is barely sufficient for the support of the Indians."

"What steps will be taken to obtain the consent of other nations to respect the award?"

"This was made a subject of very careful consideration by the Canadian government before the treaty was agreed upon and pressed upon the attention of the British government. Mr. Bayard during the former administration of Mr. Cleveland endeavored to get the other maritime countries to agree to a set of regulations which might be agreed upon between Great Britain and the United States. Only one or two other nations showed any willingness or interest in the matter. The letter of Lord Salisbury urged upon Mr. Bayard that the assent of the nations ought to be a condition preceding the adoption of regulations. Mr. Blaine's reply pratically was that before such consent could be obtained the seals would be exterminated and that only one vessel had appeared in the business of pelagic sealing carrying another flag than that of Great Britain or the United States. When the treaty was signed Lord Salisbury intimated that he would at least submit to the arbitrators the necessity for other nations being bound. Mr. Blaine protested that that would be against good faith, and finally the matter was allowed to stand on a provision of the treaty which binds the two countries to use their best endeavors to secure the adhesion of other powers. Great Britain and the United States are bound by treaty obligation to adopt the legislation which may be necessary to make the regulations effective."

"Then as to compensation. As regards the vessels seized and the other personal wrongs done to the sealers, the matter stands thus: The decision on the question of right states beyond dispute that the United States government did wrong in seizing these vessels and harassing our people, and it is a foregone conclusion that damages must be paid by way of compensation. The claims for these damages have all been filed by the Canadian government with the British government, and have been carefully adjusted and examined so far as possible. I may say that the United States government from the beginning refused jurisdiction to the arbitrators to fix the liability for htese claims beyond the mere authority to decide upon the right of the United States to seize. The general practice in such cases is for a commission to be appointed to ascertain the amount of damages following the decision of such a tribunal on the question of right."

The conversation next turned upon domestic matters.

Sir John said: "I have made a close and careful study of the Canadian press every day during my sojourn in Pars. I watched with the greatest interest and anxiety all the events which transpired in the Dominion in so far as they were recorded in the press. I feel bound to say in passing that the greatest credit is due to the press of Canada of all shades of politics for the fairness and impartiality which marked their comments on the various questions before the tribunal, and I was gratified at this because it enabled the arbitrators to see that great international questions were treated apart from political considerations in Canada and that both political parties were simply desirous of fair play and justice to the Dominion. If the press had taken any other stand great use would have been made of extracts from editorials to the prejudice of our country's interests."

"What do you think of the business situation of Canada?"

"Our stability during the great financial crisis in the United States," he replied, "has been the subject of great comment and congratulation among our friends in Great Britain and France. I suppose it would be hardly possible to show a more striking object lesson, illustrating the necessity of Canada retaining completely the control of her financial and commercial affairs and illustrating the calamity Canada would have had to undergo if we had adopted the policy which the opposition have for the

(Continued on page 8.)

WEALTH OF THE FOREST.

A Glimpse at the Exhibits in the Forestry Building.

AN ATMOSPHERE REDOLENT OF PINES

B. C. Did Not Send Her Largest Timber—The Biggest Thing the Redwood Plank From California—The Treasures of the Art Gallery.

(Correspondence of the Times.)

Chicago, Aug. 28.—The forestry building is interesting to a British Columbian. It is a little out of the way, being built in the extreme southeast corner of the grounds. This building is unique in structure. All around the outside runs a veranda, which is supported by tree trunks in their natural state, with the bark undisturbed. The sides of the building are of slabs, with rustic window frames, and the roof is thatched with tan-bark. The moment you pass through the door you find yourself in a sweet, odorous atmosphere, which carries you off to the dear old camping days under "murmuring pines and hemlocks bearded with moss." It does smell sweet; it is good for us to be here. And right athwart the entrance in good round letters we read, "British Columbia.' We walk in and introduce ourselves, then take a look around. It is pretty good, but it might be much better. British Columbia could have done better had she tried. Why I can see plainly (in my mind's eye, Horatio) a little country school house in whose playground I will guarantee to find at least a dozen Douglas firs as big as those on exhibit from British Columbia. When we compete with Americans we should send the largest we have of everything, for it is only the big things that count. In this forestry building are to be seen the dye woods of commerce, lichens from the Arctic regions, vegetable substances used for bedding and upholstery, gums and resins of all kinds, vegetable ivory, cocoanut shells and fibre, wood-pulp, and gourds of all conceivable shapes. The "biggest" thing in this department is the mammoth redwood plank from Humboldt county, California. The great tree from which the plank was hewn was thirty-five feet in diameter, and was supposed to have reached the patriarchal age of fifteen hundred years. A part of the side of the tree was rotted, and after it had been felled in burning up the surrounding brush still more of the tree was destroyed by fire, so that the width of the plank represents less than half the original width of the tree. This modest little plank is sixteen feet five inches long, twelve feet nine inches wide, and five inches thick. Mr. Berry, the owner, is as proud of it as if he had the tree grown to his own special order. He is so used to having people exclaim over the size of his plank that if you do not go into ecstacies over it, but look unconcerned as he impressively repeats its dimensions, he feels quite injured and tells you reproachfully that "it's the sight of a lifetime, madam!"

Time presses, and we pass from these sweet-smelling barks, gums and resins to the art palace on the northern shore of north pond. This building is oblong, intersected by a great nave and transept lighted entirely from above. On either side are galleries, and the dome is surmounted by a colossal winged figure of Victory. Outside galleries, forty feet wide, form a continuous promenade around the building. Grand flights of steps lead to the richly sculptured great portals, and the walls of the loggia of the colonnades are gorgeously adorned with mural paintings illustrating the history and progress of art. The exterior frieze and the pediments are richly embellished with statuary of heroic and life-sized proportions. This building is the greatest art gallery ever constructed, and never has there been so comprehensive a showing of modern works of art as are here assembled. There is enough in this exhibit to employ one's whole time for months. To see "the best things" alone is, I found, a work of time. In the work of Joseph Israels, who is generally looked upon as a leader of the modern Dutch school, one may find the sorrows, the labor, the hardships of the life of the Dutch peasants depicted with the same sentiment as Millet shows in dealing with the peasant life of France. Israels' "Alone in the World" is the most pathetic subject in the exposition. When one looks at the figure of the old man, worn with labor, seated by the bedside of his dead wife, who has been his companion in a life of toil, we realize that he feels himself truly alone and that all that remains for him in the emptiness of the world are his memories. A landscape by Maris, "Under the Willows," shows a group of cattle standing in the water under the trees. It is the spring or early summer, and the atmosphere is warm and moist. One can almost smell the fragrance of the meadows and the willows. Baden Powell's "Wooden Walls of Queen Victoria," is a favorite picture of most visitors. It shows the Britannia, Queen and London, the best of England's wooden bulwarks, lying off Portsmouth in 1840, while at the extreme left of the picture is the fast frigate Arethusa. Mr. G. J. Brown of New York must have a heart big enough to take in both stray dogs and street arabs We know that "fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." Fellow feeling gives the artist a wondrous touch, too, and this we realize as we stand before his "Training the Dog," "A Card Trick," and "A Stump Speech." This is realism in art truly—there are no conventional attitudes, no studied expressions here.

A. D. CAMERON.

Wire Still Down.

The wire to Vancouver is still down, and Victoria is cut off from the outside world so far as "fast news" is concerned. It is believed the break will be repaired soon and communication re-established. The mail from Vancouver last night brought a good batch of delayed messages. The officials of the telegraph line are making every effort to resume their service.

A ROW ON THE NAVAHOE.

How the Rich American Yacht-Owner Made a Fool of Himself.

New York, Aug. 25.—So many different stories have been told of how Royal Phelps Carroll, the owner of the unfortunate yacht Navahoe, so far forgot himself while in English waters as to strike a common seaman that the following story of this interesting incident from the seaman himself is worthy of publication. His name is Charles Nelsen, and he is a Swede with gigantic shoulders, bulging biceps and a laughing face that is as thoroughly tanned as any piece of leather in the swamp. He arrived here a few days ago and naturally gravitated to the neighborhood of the Atlantic Yacht Club, where he is indolently looking out for a chance to sign articles and briskly enjoying the financial result of the assault upon him. To Mr. Nelsen this blow in the face, which is now so famous, is only an episode so amusing as to make him laugh and jingle the change in his pocket whenever he thinks about it. He has told the story to all his friends, and they laughed with him, and expressed a hope that they, too, might be assailed under similar circumstances. Mr. Nelsen's account of the incident sets at rest all stories that it was not Mr. Carroll, but one of Mr. Carroll's guests who committed the assault.

"All of us common seamen were lounging on the deck," Mr. Nelsen's story runs, "idly talking about the way the yacht had been handled. We all agreed that no boat was ever managed more awkwardly, and that it was no use trying to make her amount to anything. All at once Captain Barr sang out: 'All hands trim mainsail!' Not one of us had any ambition to obey any order, because we were all discouraged at the way the boat had been handled. We moved very slowly and Mr. Carroll stood watching us. Maybe I moved slower than anybody else, but anyway Mr. Carroll sang out to me to hurry up. I didn't pay any special attention to him, and he walked over and told me that I would have to move faster and obey orders quicker or else get out. I grumbled a little bit at having two masters, and he took hold of my coat and shook it and scowled at me. I looked in his face and laughed, and this made him so mad that he doubled up his fist and struck me on the cheek. I thought he was going to strike me again, so I took hold of him and held him tight, and that ended it."

Any person with the slightest bit of imagination can readily see what a very funny situation this was. Mr. Carroll is not a big man and he is not very muscular. Mr. Nelson is big enough and strong enough to overcome easily several ordinary men. The picture of Mr. Carroll strutting up to Mr. Nelsen and shaking his coat, the smile that this proceeding brought to the face of Mr. Nelsen, and the blow from Mr. Carroll's fist, that would have made no more impression on the weather-beaten face of the seaman than if it had been the face of a bronze image but for a diamond on the dangerous hand of the yacht owner that made a trifling scratch, and then the sudden hugging of Mr. Carroll, who struggled vainly to release himself, has afforded constant joy to all who know the story.

After fondling Mr. Carroll until the anger oozed out of him, Mr. Nelsen let him go with the assurance that he would make him pay for the assault. Everybody knows that the sailorman in English waters is abundantly protected from outrage, and Mr. Nelsen spent several days in trying to tell the story without smiling. The scratch on his face was rapidly healing, and as he thought he might need this evidence of assault he determined to give Mr. Carroll a chance to settle before he appealed to the English board of trade. Mr. Carroll knew something of the punishment meted out by English justice to the oppressor of the sailorman, and as a complaint would probably be followed by arrest and a lot of scandal he suggested to Mr. Nelsen that an amicable settlement be made. The latter was agreeable and, after some dickering, Mr. Carroll agreed to pay to the tickled sailorman £70 and his steerage passage to this country. Then Mr. Carroll offered to retain Mr. Nelsen in his employ and to increase his wages from $35 to $50 a month. His object in making this offer does not appear, although he was likely influenced by the thought that by keeping Mr. Nelsen under his eye the story would not leak out and he would not be known hereafter as a gentleman who so far forgot himself as to strike his servant. Mr. Nelsen, like any ordinary seaman with $350 in his pocket, refused the offer and embarked for this country.

Capt. Barr, the late commander of the Navahoe, is on his way to this country, and his arrival will probably be attended by another version of this story. That part of Mr. Nelsen's story that bears upon the manner in which the yacht was handled during the races in which she played so unimportant a part will interest all yachting men in this country. The criticism of the English yachtsmen when some of the rigging of the Navahoe was carried away during a blow—that she is only a fair-weather boat—and the reply of her designer, might have had a different coloring if this statement had preceded these occurrences. Mr. Nelsen is only a common sailorman, but it is likely that he knows a great deal more about sailing a yacht than a great many of the men whose sole yachting knowledge is represented by their ability to wear a blue and gold yachting costume.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

The Causes of the Antagonism Between the Two Peoples.

The situation in Norway and Sweden is rather unique. Sweden and Norway are two separate countries, with distinct legislatures, local governments and ministeries, forming one kingdom. That is, the king of Sweden is the king of Norway. This is the root of the contention now raging. The Norse radicals, under the leadership of Bjornson Bjornstjerne, the well known novelist, contend that the king has been trying to destroy the political independence of Norway and reduce it to the condition of a province of Sweden. They assert that the diplomatic and consular service has been Swedishized to such an exxtent that Norway no longer has a voice in directing the foreign policy of the twin kingdom, and that Norwegian interests are being continually sacrificed to subserve Swedish interests, while Swedish office holders fill places that belong of right to Norwegians. One of the greatest grounds of complaint the Norse urge is that they are not fairly represented in the foreign consular service. About half the consuls are Norse, which the Swedes insist is more than the proportion Norway is entitled to, because Sweden has nearly two and a half times as many inhabitants as the sister country. The Norse, however, point to the fact that the shipping of their country is nearly three times as large as that of Sweden as a justification of their demands. From demanding a larger representation in the consular service, the Norwegian Radicals have advanced to demanding a separate consular service. The Radical leaders in the Storthing cite the constitution and the act of union as a warrant for his demand, which they are enforcing to the extent of defying the king and practically suspending the royal authority in Norway. Although Norway and Sweden have been united in one monarchy since 1815, the Norse people have always been very restive under the dual government, which makes them in a measure subjective to Swedish policy and dictation. Up to 1814 Norway was a dependency of the Danish crown. In that year it was ceded to Sweden, then under the rule of that able military and political chieftain, Bernadotte, who had achieved distinction as of Napoleon's marshals.

The cession was in a measure a forced one. By the same political deal Russia got Finland, which up to that time had been a fief of Sweden's. The Norse had always been jealous of the Swedes and resentful of Swedish interference in their affairs. In the distant past they had successfully resisted attempts of Sweden to bring them under subjection. Indignant at being transferred to Sweden by Denmark they elected a king of their own. Bernadotte led a Swedish army into Norway and compelled by this show of force obedience to the cession. In this he had the tacit support of all the powers of central Europe, while Norway had no outside support or sympathy whatever. The outcome of it all was a convention between the countries, and the adoption of a constitution guaranteed the political independence of Norway, but at the same time joined it in perpetual union with Sweden under a joint king. As a result of this convention the Norse Radicals are divided into two divisions—one contending for the rights of Norway under the constitution and the other demanding complete separation in defiance of that instrument.

Last spring the Norwegian ministry, which was Conservative and supported the crown, resigned in a body because the king refused to sanction a separate consular service for Norway. Then the Radical newspapers began to attack the monarchy and advocate a republic. The Storthing, to mark its displeasure with the king, suspended sittings sine die, thus refusing to legislate or vote supplies for the common portion of the dual government. This agitation was continued until the Storthing again assembled and passed an act, on July 21st, reducing the Norwegian appropriation for the king's maintenance from 360,000 to 256,000 kroner. This slap at the king was followed by a vote refusing supplies to support the consular service as at present conducted.

Flushed with indignation and success, and backed by popular opinion, the Radicals took a still more decided step. They pushed through the lower house a bill provided for plain Norwegian flags with the emblem of the union left off. This was carried by a vote of 47 to 36, and there is every prospect that it will go through the upper chamber. This act not only applies to the merchant service, but to mail steamers and cutters in the revenue service as well.

But this is not a finality. Under the constitution the king has a right to veto any act passed by the Storthing. If, however, three successive Storthings pass an act it becomes a law notwithstanding the king's veto. Thus if the two succeeding Storthings pass the act the king will have to submit.

In 1891 the Storthing passed a bill providing for a separate consular service, but the king refused to act on it on the ground that it was a simple resolution. The next Storthing had an increased Radical majority, and an act was passed creating a separate consular service and appropriating 50,000 kroner to pay the expenses of establishing it. This the king refused to sanction, and great popular excitement ensued. There were demonstrations and counter demonstrations all over the kingdom, for the king is not without support in Norway. Feeling ran so high that at one time the king threatened to resign. Finally the Storthing receded from its position so far as to pass a resolution requesting the cabinet to indefinitely postpone establishing the separate consular service. This was in 1892. It tided over the difficulty for a while, but the trouble has broken out afresh in a still more aggravated form. The Storthing is more radical and aggressive than any of its predecessors, and is showing a determination to push matters to extremities. It is charged by the supporters of the king that the radical measures are the fruit of schemes for complete separation, and that Russian influence is secretely fomenting the agitation in the hope that by ultimately separating the two countries Norway will become a prey to her grasping policy.

In view of the violent contentions now going on the following comparative statistics will be of interest:

Whereas the area of Sweden is 170,979 square miles, that of Norway is 124,495, and while the population of Sweden is 4,802,751, that of Norway is only 2,000,000. These figures show for Sweden a population per square mile of 28 and for Norway one of 16. In the matter of large towns Sweden also leads. She has Stockholm with 250,528, Gotenborg with 106,518, Malmo with 49,402, Norrkoping with 33,426, while Norway has Christiania with 151,239, Bergen with 53,684, Trondhjem with 25,065 and Stavanger with 23,899. As to revenue, the total for Sweden last year was 97,007,000 kroner and for Norway 49,300,000.

In occupations the two people are remarkably unlike each other. Norway is a land with a poor soil. With its population mostly a mountain one, the surplus is forced to seek livelihood by following the sea, and hence the Norwegians have become pre-eminently a sea-faring and trading race. This is true not only in our times, but it was true at the very dawn of Norwegian history, when the ships of the Vikings were not only known along the shore of the German ocean and in the English channel, but people dwelling upon many of the navigable rivers of the continent had learned with sorrow to feel their power. In Sweden the soil is much better than in Norway. Many excellent farm lands exist there, and hence the Swedes are an agricultural and industrial people. It is because of these differences that differences have arisen in state questions affecting trade, the Norwegians as a nation being free traders and the Swedes protectionists.

Out of the total land area of Sweden about 8 per cent. is under cultivation, 4 per cent. is meadow and 44 per cent. forest. The number of farms is 331,000, the holdings being mostly small, and those of 100 hectares or over numbering only 3,119. In Norway the percentage of cultivated land is 3. The forest lands comprise 24 per cent. and the unproductive lands 73. The farms number 137,700, and those of 100 hectares or more number 93.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50. At the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor Yates and Government sts.

Scotch School Teachers.

An interesting fact is brought out in the reports of the examiners to the higher-class schools in Scotland. This is that the variety of pupils of the same school is comparatively small, while the contrast between the standards of the different schools is unexpectedly great. This proves how much depends upon teachers. The pupils of a good school almost all acquire, it is observed, towards the end of their school course, a fairly high amount of attainment and of readiness and skill in applying it, while individual ability is not sufficient to preserve even a naturally apt pupil from the bad results from attendance at an indifferent school. It is impossible, of course, that all the pupils of one school can be naturally stupid and all those at another naturally clever. Yet the impression that has been made on every reviser is the same, and it not only marks the heavy responsibility upon those responsible for the efficiency of a school, but also furnishes a strong proof of the benefit to a locality which may come from a liberal expenditure, wisely directed, in order to secure efficiency.

Latin in Scotch Schools.

The proposal to substitute the study of some modern language for Latin at British schools, which has many and powerful advocates elsewhere, finds little favor in Scotland. Either from tradition or from a conviction of the utility of the subject, Latin retains a strong hold on the Scottish schools. It may confidently be asserted, says Mr. Henry Craik, in his report on secondary education in Scotland in 1893, that in any school where it forms a considerable part of the curriculum the intellectual standard of the school may be tested by the results in the Latin examination. In no subject is slipshod or superficial work more surely detected, and in none is the candidate forced to trust more to his own unaided efforts and power of attention. It is sometimes found, however, that the candidates introduce Latin prose words that are purely a reminiscence from their French or German lesson. This does not necessarily prove carelessness or inattention. In some cases it shows that the pupils are engaged on more subjects than they can fully master.

The fine of $1,000, which was imposed on J. R. Arnoldi when he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, has not yet been paid. It is understood Arnoldi gave the sheriff security, however, and that the Ontario government, to whom the fine is due, as Arnoldi was prosecuted in an Ontario court, will claim the fee.

Mrs. William Lohr

Of Freeport, Ill., began to fail rapidly, lost all appetite and got into a serious condition from

Dyspepsia

She could not eat vegetables or meat, and even toast distressed her. Had to give up housework. In a week after taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

She felt a little better. Could keep more food on her stomach and grew stronger. She took 3 bottles, has a good appetite, gained 22 lbs., does her work easily, is now in perfect health.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MIL.
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

The Ideal Food for Infants
—IN—
Milk Granules
Because it is practically identical in composition, taste and appearance with
MOTHER'S MILK.
It digests thoroughly without causing an undue tax on the vital energies of the infant's stomach.
Ask for
Johnston's Fluid Beef
The Great Strength Giver.

IF YOU NEED A TONIC
TAKE
STAMINAL
It not only stimulates, but builds up and strengthens. You get a Tonic and Food combined in the form of
Palatable Beef Tea.

Argyle House

SPECIAL VALUE.
SPECIAL VALUE.
SPECIAL VALUE.
SPECIAL VALUE.
SPECIAL VALUE.
SPECIAL VALUE.
SPECIAL VALUE.

JUST RECEIVED
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ONE MORE CASE
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ONE MORE CASE

OF THOSE

DOUBLE WIDTH SERGES
DOUBLE WIDTH SERGES
DOUBLE WIDTH SERGES
DOUBLE WIDTH SERGES
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DOUBLE WIDTH SERGES

AT

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YARD
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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YARD

J. Horner & Co.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians, 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.
A. HYAMS - - Manager

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive, continue and extend the time within which the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Company, incorporated in the session of 1891, may construct its works and for other purposes.

By order of Provisional Directors.

A. DE COSMOS,
President V. S. & N. W. Ry. Co.
Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1893. 110-tf

Municipal Act 1892.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer from myself to George Schmith, of the said city, of the license now held by me to sell beer, wines and porter with meals at the restaurant (formerly Stelts'e), No. 54 Yates street, in the City of Victoria aforesaid.

July 15, 1893. C. C. FOX.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 62 Third street, Victoria. 6m29.

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B. C.
(Mention this paper.)

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described tract of land: Commencing at post S. E. marked "W. D. Morgan," planted on the east shore of Read Island, opposite Rendesvous Islands, thence west 80 chains, thence north 100 chains, thence east to shore, thence along shore to point of commencement, containing 1000 acres more or less.

W. D. MORGAN.
Victoria, August 18, 1893. Aug 18-1m

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of B.C.

Exhibition

And Grand
Celebration
At New Westminster,
ON
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, September 26, 27, 28, 29, 1893.

$15,000 Prizes

This exhibition Celebration is the Largest in the Dominion west of Toronto, and the Liberality of the Premium List and Prizes is unequalled in Western Canada.

First Annual Meet. Division No. II Canadian Wheelmen's Association
To decide Provincial Championship. The most important cycling event ever held in the Province.
Aquatic Sports and Canoe Races.
Which will include Indian Races in War Canoes.
Entirely new feature of
Log Chopping Contest
In which a large number of the best Axemen in the Province will take part. This competition is open to all comers, and handsome gold medals will be awarded the winners.
Horse Races.
Championship Lacrosse Match
Victoria vs. Westminster. Also Junior Lacrosse Tournament for Championship trophy.
Rugby and Association Football Matches, Sailors' Sports, Field Sports, Rifle Matches, Grand Ball and Promenade Concerts.

The Westminster City Band and other Bands will be present and dispense music throughout the Exhibition Celebration.

EXCURSION RATES have been secured over all Railway and Steamboat Lines for visitors and for freight rates on exhibits.

A. B. MACKENZIE,
General Secretary.
T. J. TRAPP,
President R. A. & I. Society.
D. S. CURTIS, Mayor,
Chairman Celebration Committee.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Section 12 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1885," which provides that

From the first day of April to the 13th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating or street sprinkling, except during the hours between 5 o'clock in the evening and 9 o'clock in the following morning, and on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In Central Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays;

In South Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and

In North Ward, on Wednesday and Saturdays,

And the water of the said Waterworks shall not be used for irrigating or street sprinkling outside the limits of the said City.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., June 8th, 1893.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held on the second Wednesday of September next, application will be made to the Board that the temporary permission granted on the 20th June last by the Mayor, under the authority of section 221, of the Municipal Act, 1892, for the transfer from William McHugh to William O'Connor of the retail liquor license issued under subsection 1 of section 204 of the aforesaid act, to William McHugh, for the premises known as the Victoria Hotel, situated on the south-east corner of Douglas and Fort streets, in the city of Victoria, may be ratified and extended, and that the said license may be transferred to William O'Connor.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1893, at the city of Victoria.

a4-1m WM. MCHUGH.

SNOWFLAKE
FLOUR
—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—
IS THE BEST.
Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN)
Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plummerfelt, Gorge Road.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.
It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram; only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.
1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance 8 per cent., easy terms.
Acre Blocks, $2 0; 1 acre Blocks at $500; easy terms.
50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.
100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.
100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $6000 good terms.
99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,500.
200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.
62 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $300 per acre; improvements $1,000; good terms.
Kasio lots, in good position, cheap.
Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government street Victoria.

NOTICE

Johnson Street from Chambers Street eastward will be closed until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
jy29-tf City Engineer.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbotsford.

Dated the 26th day of August, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING,
a29-tf Solicitors for the Applicants.

NO. 203.

A BY-LAW

To Authorise Certain Expenditures.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. In addition to the amounts mentioned in by-law No. 196, entitled the "Municipal Revenue By-Law, 1893," it shall be lawful for the Treasurer to pay such sums of money as may be authorised from time to time by resolution of the Council of the Corporation, as are set forth in requisitions which have been properly recommended and approved, and for which warrants have been authorized by the Council to be issued for the services mentioned in the statements lettered D and H, and Votes No. 22, 25, 27 A and 39, respectively, hereto annexed.

Providing that before making the payment the Auditor has marked his initials against the total amount of the voucher to certify to its correctness and that the Council have authorized the payment, and that the sums paid and authorized are not in each case in the aggregate in excess of the sum named in the above votes and statements.

Sec. 2. This by-law may be cited as the Municipal Expenditure By-Law, 1893.

Passed the Municipal Council the 23rd day of August, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council this 28th day of August, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

IV.—CITY INSTITUTIONS.—Maintenance.

No. of Vote	Statement D.		Total
22	Fire Department— Repairs	$250 00	
	Harness and Clothing	150 00	$400 00
23	Library— For all purposes		200 00
27 A	Sewerage— For the construction of flush tanks and fitting syphons for the purpose of flushing sewers in use		2,500 00
			$3,100 00

VIII.—EDUCATION.

No. of Vote	Statement H.		
39	Education— Balance payable to the Provincial Government for salaries of teachers in the public schools to 30th June, 1893		$939 99

AUCTION SALES.

Auction Sale

STR. "T. W. CARTER"

FOR SALE.

I have received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by Auction, to the highest bidder, on

SEPTEMBER 6th, at 1 O'CLOCK

At my Sales Room, 40 Yates Street, the Str. T. W. Carter.

Full particulars at Spratt & Gray's, Work Street, Victoria, or to

W. R. CLARKE,
au28-td Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

I am instructed by Messrs. Brice & Greaves to sell by Public Auction at my Sales Room,

No. 40 YATES STREET,

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6

At the hour of 11 a.m.,

The Good Will License and Lease of the AMERICAN HOTEL, Yates Street, also the Fixtures, Pictures, Furniture, Etc.

TERMS CASH.

W. R. CLARKE,
au26 Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

—OF THE—

Most Valuable and Desirable Properties Ever Offered in Victoria.

I am instructed by the assignees of the estate of A. J. Smith, with the concurrence of the mortgagees, to sell by Public Auction in my Auction Room.

40 YATES ST.,

At 12 o'clock noon, on

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7

—ALL THE—

REAL ESTATE

Property belonging to the estate, and situated on Birdcage Walk, Superior St., and Michigan St., with

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES,

Also the property on Erie street with a newly-erected

SAWMILL

Finest Machinery, etc. Wharf, 120 feet water frontage.

For full particulars see posters or apply to

W. R. CLARKE, AUCTIONEER.

G. A. PERRIN,
P. J. A. SCHWENGERS,
au21 Assignees.

A Crocodile Story.

An Indian contemporary says: "A gentleman of Digha Ghat met with a very curious experience. He was sailing in a boat in the Ganges between nine and ten in the morning. When in midstream he allowed the boat to drift with the stream. Suddenly he thought he felt something hard grate against the keel for a few seconds, and then all was still again, but on a recurrence of the noise he stood upright in the boat, and endeavored to ascertain its cause. Seeing nothing on either side, and unconscious of imminent danger, he went to the tiller, over which he stooped, and to his horror beheld the large protruding snout of a mugger close up against the stern. As he was totally unarmed, he made several attempts to dislodge the crocodile by kicking the upper portion of its snout, but with no result except that the brute bit more deeply into the soft wood. The butt end of the oar was next used, but the saurian simply retaliated by whacking the boat with sledge-hammer force. The boat swung from side to side, and threatened to capsize. To continue the story in the teller's own words, "I was at my wits' end to obtain an implement of some sort to release me from the brute. When all attempts proved useless, I forced the oar into its mouth, and in so doing broke a number of teeth. This effected my object. With a terrific sweep of the tail he struck the boat. I found myself doing a somersault in the air, and with a thud fell into the bottom of the boat. In a second I braced my energies, and got my boat out of range of my foe, who seemed bent on doing damage. Scarcely had I gained a hundred yards when once more I noticed the raspings under the keel. The brute was trying to overturn my boat, but as often as its snout shot above the sides so often did I beat it under water. By some special dispensation the boat went in the direction of the shore, which I had left scarcely an hour ago. Presently I was landed high and dry, and within half a dozen yards, directly under the rudder, was the crocodile, coming up with all its might. I ran up the bank as hard as my legs permitted, but had I missed my footing I should have been snapped up in a few seconds, as the reptile was close upon me. I went in quest of my fowling piece, which I loaded, and made for the bank, but before I got there my friend had made for the water. Now that all the excitement was over I inspected the boat. Two large holes had been made at the stem and the side plankings were rendered useless. The rudder was a complete wreck.

Summer Weakness

And that tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, like mist before the morning sun. To realize the benefit of this great medicine, give it a trial and you will join the army of enthusiastic admirers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sure, efficient, easy—HOOD'S PILLS. They should be in every traveller's grip and every family medicine chest. 25c. a box.

Public opinion is generally not very far astray after all, for the simple reason that it is the result of experience and not theory. In the manner of drinking in hot weather it has been found that the most wholesome and refreshing beverage is "Montserrat" Lime Fruit Juice. It can be taken with plain water, aerated water or claret and soda, in fact, a dash of "Montserrat" improves almost anything. It is pure, being the juice of ripe fruit, and is cheaper than lemons.

A MANITOBAN EXPERIENCE.

AN INTERESTING STORY FROM THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE.

A Sufferer for Years From Kidney Troubles and Dyspepsia Tells How He Found a Cure—His Advice to Others.

From the Brandon, Man., Times.

Recently while a reporter of the Times was in Dr. Fleming & Sons' drug establishment a customer came in and asked for a package of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This incident turned the conversation to this now world-known remedy, and the reporter asked whether within their own observation Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the remarkable remedy they are credited with being. The reply was given with no uncertain sound. "We have sold," said a member of the firm, "during the past year more Pink Pills by far than any other proprietary medicine. The demand is largely increasing, and from what we hear the results have been very beneficial to those using them. Indeed, if you call upon Mr. William Cooper, who resides on 13th street, you will probably get the particulars of a very interesting case."

The Times reporter felt that he would not only be giving his readers an interesting story, but might be the means of pointing out to some other sufferer the road to renewed health by securing the details of Mr. Cooper's case. With that end in view he called upon Mr. Cooper, and, on making known his errand, was given a hearty welcome. "I have not the slightest objection," said Mr. Cooper, "to bearing public testimony to the great merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Indeed, I believe it a duty on the part of those who experience such benefit as I have done, to make known as widely as possible the virtues of this most remarkabe remedy. For many years I suffered intensely from kidney troubles and dyspepsia, and only those who have been similarly afflicted can understand how great a burden life is at times. I tried all or nearly all of the remedies said to be a cure for those troubles, but in no case did I get more than temporary relief, and when a recurrence of the trouble came it seemed to be with greater intensity than before. I suffered so long that I despaired of ever being cured, and felt that even temporary relief was not worth striving for. I was continually depressed in spirits and sometimes could not help wishing myself dead. But now, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, all that is changed, and, despite my years, I feel as light hearted as a school boy. I was first induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through reading the accounts of the many marvellous cures that have appeared in the newspapers. I felt that if these wonderful pills had done so much for others that there must be hope for me, and I was not disappointed. I had not taken them long before I felt a change for the better. It was not the feeling of temporary relief I had experienced before; my whole system seemed stronger and better. You may be sure I continued the use of Pink Pills, and the result is I am to-day a well man. My troubles have entirely left men, and I have now much better health and strength than I have enjoyed for years before. You can therefore understand the feelings of gratitude I have for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I earnestly hope other sufferers will profit by my experience. I have recommended the Pink Pills to many others, and always with good results. I can tell you of one man whose body was covered with foul, mattery sores who used Pink Pills and whose skin is now as clear and fresh as a child's. You may safely say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a great medicine, and that their virtues cannot be too widely known."

Mr. Cooper, whose statement is given above, is one of Brandon's most highly esteemed citizens, and his story may be implicitly relied upon by any under whose notice it may come.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and blood restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, the after effects of la grippe, influenza, and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any kind.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark. They are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form, intended to deceive. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co. from either address at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

The Duel in Russia.

A new decree of the Russian minister of justice ordains that in future a duellist who kills his antagonist will be liable to six years' imprisonment, and for the infliction of more or less serious wounds to three years' imprisonment. For duellists who have fought without wounding each other six months' arrest is apportioned. Any person proved guilty of endeavoring to provoke a duel may be punished with from six to three months' arrest and a fine of 100 roubles. A lesser punishment is reserved for any persons acting as seconds. The czar is personally very strongly opposed to the practice of duelling under any circumstances, and it is understood that two or three fatal encounters which took place in St. Petersburg last year were the primary cause of the issuing of this new edict.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and a delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by Langley & Co.

THE WOMAN WHO ASKS "WHY?"

She Sees no Reason Why Women Should Blush for Their Appetites.

It would take a seventh daughter of a seventh daughter to predict from one day to another what problem the versatile mind of the Woman-Who-Asks-Why will wrestle with. Consequently I was not surprised when, after a silence in which she knit her brows so portentously that I feared I was to be probed on the silver question, capital punishment, or some such light topic, she leaned forward and asked me:

"Why are people ashamed of eating?"

"You needn't say they aren't," she went on, without waiting, "for if you stop to think you will agree with me that most of us are more ashamed of our appetites than we are of our sins. Women are, that is—men have more sense in this direction. Watch a set of us at an afternoon tea, or at any function where light refreshments are served. It's the funniest sight. We all begin by protesting that we really don't care for a morsel; then, when our hostess forces something on us, we sit primly upright, and look at our plates as though they were beneath contempt, taking a nibble here and a sip here, as if we really only did it to oblige her. How earnestly we disclaim any wish for something more, as if those airy little china cups held more than a thimbleful, or a wafer or two could satisfy th ehunger of a healthy woman.

"It's the same thing over, only twice as amusing, in the dining room at a reception or dance. I must say I am fond of good things, and I would like to boldly say to my partner, 'Give me enough to eat; I am not a bird.' But how can I have the nerve, when on every side of me are girls wh ohad their supper five or six hours ago and have been dancing two hours out of the half-dozen, who coyly murmur, 'I really don't want a mouthful. You might bring me a morsel of salad, an ice and a lady finger.' Then when they get home they declare the are 'too faint for anything,' and make a dive for the cracker jar, or I've known them to consume bread and butter with considerable gusto."

"Men are so stupid, too," I added, "They will take your word for it that you don't want much, or they will ask you what else you will have, instead of saying anything, as they would if they had the least knowledge of human nature."

"That's so," came the indistinct reply from the woman who was not ashamed of her appetite, as she munched chocolate creams. "And did it ever occur to you how ridiculously afraid we all are of making the first move to the dining-room when meal is announced. Everybody tries to look unconscious, glances at everybbody else as if to say, 'You be the greedy one; I won't,' and in the meantime a good dinner is growing cold because people won't act sensibly. Why on earth should people be ashamed of a good appetite? It's the next best thing to a good conscience, as those who have gone without it can testify. When I hear a woman virtuously declare that for her part she is no stomach-worshiper (horrid word; only used by people who can't cook) and it makes no difference to her what is on the table, I despise her and pity her family. I believe in the gospel of good food, of high living and high thinking, and am thankful to say I am always able to eat when asked."

And the empty chocolate box yawned confirmation of her words.

Japs are Tricky.

San Francisco, Aug. 26.—The steamer Umatilla, which arriver here yesterday from Puget Sound, brought down 34 Japanese, some of whom, on being examined by the immigration agent, were found to possess indications of having left Japan the latter part of July, or about the same time as the 49 who were deported on the last northward trip of the Walla Walla. As however they were entered on the manifest as coming from a domestic port, the commissioner was, very reluctantly, compelled to allow them to land. A letter was found upon one of them addressed to the writer's relatives in Japan advising them not to come to America by way of San Francisco, as that port is a little too hot, but to come by way of British Columbia; tell all the others to do likewise. The San Francisco steamship agents say they will guard against future direct violations of the law, and word was yesterday telegraphed to the Victoria office not to take any more Japs as passengers from there.

Head Dresses.

In some countries the female head-dress is carried to a singular extravagance. The fair Chinese carries on her head the figure of a certain bird. This bird is composed of copper or of gold, according to the quality of the person, the wings of which spread out, fall over the front of the head-dress, and conceal the temples. The tail, long and open, forms a beautiful tuft of feathers. The beak covers the top of the nose, the neck is fastened to the body of the artificial animal by a spring that it may the more freely play and tremble at the slightest motion. The extravagance of the Myaulses is far more ridiculous than the above. They carry on their heads a slight board, rather longer than a foot and about six inches broad; with this they cover their hair and seal it with wax. They cannot lie down nor lean without keeping the neck straight; and the country being very woody, it is not uncommon to find them with their head-dress entangled in the trees. When they comb their hair, they pass an hour by the fire in melting the wax, but this combing is performed only once or twice a week.

Tropical Roofs.

The natives of the interior of Ceylon finish walls and roofs with a paste of slaked lime, gluten and alum, which glazes and is so durable that specimens three centuries old are now to be seen. On the Malabar coast the flat bamboo roofs are covered with a mixture of cow-dung, straw and clay. This is a poor conductor of heat, and not only withstands the heavy rains to a remarkable degree, but keeps the huts cool in hot weather. In Sumatra the native women braid a coarse cloth of palm leaves for the edge and top of the roofs. Many of the old Buddhist temples in India and Ceylon had roofs made out of cut stone blocks, hewn timber, and split bamboo poles. Uneven planks, cut from old and dead palm trees—seldom from living young trees—are much used in the Celebes and Philippines. Sharks' skins form the roofs of fishermen in the Andaman islands. The Malays of Malacca, Sumatra and Java have a roofing of attaps, pieces of palm leaf wicker work about three feet by two in size and an inch thick, which are laid like shingles and are practically waterproof. The Arabs of the East Indies make a durable roof paint of slaked lime, blood and cement. Europeans sometimes use old sails—made proof against water, mould and insects by paraffine and corrosive sublimate—for temporary roofs.—Scientific American.

Rheumatism cured in a day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Langley & Co.

Oft in the stilly night,
When Cholera Morbus found me,
"Pain Killer" fixed me right,
Nor wakened those around me.

Most OLD PEOPLE are friends of

Perry Davis'

PAIN KILLER

and often its very best friends, because for many years they have found it a friend in need. It is the best Family Remedy for Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Toothache. To get rid of any such pains before they become aches, use PAIN KILLER.

Buy it right now. Keep it near you.

Use it promptly.

For sale everywhere. IT KILLS PAIN

Telephone Statistics.

The Economiste Francais publishes some particulars with regard to the progress in telephonic communications which has been made during the last eight or nine years by the principal countries in Europe. Commencing with 1883, the Economiste Francais says that at the close of that year Belgium and Switzerland had more telephones than any other country. Twenty-three towns in Switzerland, with a total population of 447,877 inhabitants, had 3579 subscribers, this being equivalent to one subscriber out of 125 inhabitants, the most remarkable feature being that several of the smallest towns were the best provided with telephones, Montreux, for instance, having a subscriber to every 31 inhabitants, while Geneva had only one in 832. Since then the increase has been so rapid that Switzerland now has nearly 10,000 miles of telephone wires with over 10,000 subscribers, who exchange about 8,000,000 communications in the course of the year. Belgium, in 1883, had telephones in six towns of a total population of 794,231 and 2300 subscribers, this being equivalent to one in 345 inhabitants, whereas now there are about 12,000 miles of wire with about 6980 subscribers, who exchange upwards of 12,000,000 messages. In Italy the telephone was limited to the six or seven principal cities, which, with a total population of two and a half million inhabitants, has 7269 subscribers. The increase, though large, has not been so rapid proportionately as in Switzerland and Belgium; but Germany, which had 5838 subscribers in the 33 principal towns, has now about 70,000 miles of wires, with 49,531 subscribers exchanging about 257,000,000 communications. Denmark had only telephonic communication in Copenhagen, where there were 863 subscribers for a population of 350,000, and in Russia, where the telephone was confined to six or seven of the largest towns, there were only 2000 subscribers, this being equivalent to one in 1182 of their total population. The principal towns of Holland, with a total population of 805,544, had 1718 subscribers, or one in 469 of the population; while in France there were 6113 subscribers in towns, the total population of which was rather over four millions. The progress in France since the state took over the telephones has been very rapid, and there are now about 20,000 subscribers for the 112 towns which possess telephonic communication, this being exclusive of the telephones from town to town. The statistics which the Economiste Francais gives for England are somewhat vague, so that it is scarcely worth while to reproduce them.

Frogs.

Thirty thousand frogs a week are brought into the Buffalo market. Even the local fishermen are devoting much of their time to collecting frogs, for 100 of which they are receiving one dollar at the present time. A Buffalo fish company is the largest buyer. It freezes the legs for quick New York consumption, and also stores large quantities for profitable sales at other seasons. The business of securing the frogs is very remunerative to the man who knows their haunts. Twelve hundred were brought into the city on a recent evening by a fisherman who had taken them along the lake shore on the Canadian side. One of them was a cow frog that weighed two and one-eighth pounds and sold for $1.25, its legs being as large as those of a good-sized spring chicken. There are three methods of killing the frogs—with a stick, by spearing and by shooting. The best time to hunt for them is about the middle of the day, when they come out of their hiding-places and seek the meadows, pastures and fields where the grain has been cut, in search of insects. Very few frogs are caught in the marshes or on the banks of the lakes, as it is only at night they gather in those localities. In winter they are either caught with a net, which is dipped under the ice, or dug out with a spade from the side of the banks, and are invariably caught in clusters, for they huddle together.—N. Y. Evening Post.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ring bone, sweeney, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Sold by Langley & Co.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to believe that it will also be of benefit to you?

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

Miles from Wellington	SOUTH BOUND (Read up) No. 1 Passenger Daily	SOUTH BOUND (Read up) No. 3 Passenger Fridays, Saturdays & Sundays	STATIONS	NORTH BOUND (Read down) No. 2 Passenger Daily	NORTH BOUND (Read down) No. 4 Passenger Fridays, Saturdays & Sunday's	Miles from Victoria
78	Ar. 12:50 P M	Ar. 8:00 P M	VICTORIA	De. 8:00 A M	De. 3:01 P M	
77	12:30	7:50	RUSSELL'S	8:04	3:06	1
74	12:10	7:45	ESQUIMALT	8:14	3:16	4
68	11:45 A M	7:28	GOLDSTREAM	8:38	3:38	11
[illegible]	11:10	6:50	SUMMIT SIDING	9:14	4:05	20
[illegible]	10:50	6:37	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	9:34	4:27	26
[illegible]	10:40	6:27	COBBLE HILL	9:44	4:37	31
[illegible]	10:27	6:15	McPHERSON'S	9:57	4:49	34
[illegible]	10:17	6:05	KOKSILAH	10:07	4:59	38
[illegible]	10:12	6:00	DUNCAN'S	10:12	5:04	40
[illegible]	10:05	5:52	SOMENOS	10:23	5:13	43
[illegible]	9:36	5:32	CHEMAINUS	10:48	5:32	48
19	9:15	5:15	OYSTER BAY SIDING	11:09	5:49	59
	De. 8:31	—	NANAIMO	Ar. 11:50	6:22	73
6	Ar. 8:25	4:45	NANAIMO	De. 11:59	—	
	De. 8:10	De. 4:30	WELLINGTON	Ar. 12:14 P M	Ar. 6:34	78

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 21,

Taking effect August 22nd, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2:30 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 15:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer, will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Umatilla - - - - Sept. 6

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Great Overland Route

QUICKEST AND SHORTEST

To All Points East and South.

UNSURPASSED SCENERY ROADBED EQUIPMENT.

No dust, through Pullman Cars and elegant Tourist Cars on all trains.

Special Through Rates

To and from any part of Europe by all transatlantic lines.

Intending travellers should take advantage of the very low rates offered by the C.P.R. to eastern points.

Banff National Park Excursion Tickets

Good for 60 days to Banff and return during summer months,

ONLY $30 00

Grand fishing and shooting, Okanagan Lake, Kootenay. Steamer "Aberdeen" running from Okanagan Landing to Penticton Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For further particulars apply to

G. L. COURTNEY,
Agent C.P.R.
Cor. Government and Fort streets.

GEO. McL. BROWN,
Dist. Passenger Agent,
Vancouver.

— THE —

Northern Pacific

RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

— ELEGANT DAY COACHES —

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains routes and other details furnished on application any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots — Victoria Route. — TONNAGE 1117
S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."

8 00 am	Lv	MI	...*Tacoma...	110	Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	...Seattle...	82	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria†...	MI	Lv	8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route,

	Lv	MI			A	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...*Seattle....	58	Ar	* pm
12 30 am	Lv	30	.Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow.	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	‡Pt. Townsend	MI	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent
Victoria B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass Agent,
121 First Washington, Portland, Or

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

— AND —

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservation etc., call upon or address

THOS A. GRAHAM
Dist. Pass. Agent
No. 1106 Pacific Ave.
Tacoma, Wash.

E. P. ROGERS
Asst. Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.......................Tuesday, 4 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox..........Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Valdes Island every alternate Thursday at.................................7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo...............Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.........Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street.

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, September 30, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Alameda....... Thursday, 21st Sept., at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
no2 General Agents.

SHORT LINE EAST AND WEST

Great Northern Railway

Passengers for Chicago and the East save one night of travel via this route.

Passengers leave Victoria daily at 8:30 p.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the East.

The only trans-continental line running Buffet cars, containing bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., first-class coaches, and free tourist sleepers.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanogan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America, and a line free from dust.

For information, or publications, apply to

C. A. RATTRAY,
General Agent,
Adelphi Block, Government street, next to Post office.

F. I. WHITNEY,
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med.; Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telegraphone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER ARCHITECT. Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe30tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. PUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 82.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

J. DOHERTY, GENERAL SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the ectringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 6755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Pigard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. ja16

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Pigard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. A. A. BROWN, Secretary. jy26

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 139, G.R.B. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. E. LASGLEY, 1-yr scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 4, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, K. of H. & S. oct9

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANOS TUNED. JAMES HERIDAN, Of thirty years standing in the City. Pianos, Organs and all kinds of musical Instruments thoroughly tuned, regulated and repaired. Address—Room 3, Gospel Hall, Oriental Avenue, between Yates and Johnson Streets.

QUEEN'S MARKET. L. GOODACRE, Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 139

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. 137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

Office Removal.

DR. GARROW has severed his connection with the W. H. Kenley Gold Cure Co'y, and will in future devote all his time to general practice. Office in Clarence Block, over Hall & Co's Drug Store. au21

Removal Office.

DR. H. D. LEITCH Office: Williams Block, Opposite Driard; Telephone 220. Residence: 129 Quadra St. Telephone 181.

DR. A. C. WEST Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.

Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conducting, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, 93½ Douglas Street.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer to Robert Greaves of my interest in the license issued to Harry Brice and myself for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the "American Hotel" situate upon the south side of Yates street in the City of Victoria.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1893.

ROBERT DUDGEON. a7-1m

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL

Splendid Summer Resort.

Good Fishing and Hunting. Cottages to let for families or parties. First-class accommodations. GEORGE KOENIG, Proprietor. ju30-1m

AMUSEMENTS.

Delsarte College of Oratory

FRANCIS JOSEPH BROWN, President, (President of the Elocutionists' Association of Canada.)

Largest and most advanced School of Oratory in Canada.

DEPARTMENTS—School of Voice Culture. School of Physical Culture. School of Dramatic Art. School of Belles Lettres.

Fall Term September 12.

For Catalogue address Francis Joseph Brown, care of Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

FOR SALE—Household furniture; 60 chickens, incubator and brooder, safety bicycle, fox terrier bitch and three pups, Singer sewing machine, 151 Fernwood road. 31-2t

WANTED—Situation as dressmaker by one who uses a tailor's system of cutting; best of references. Address B. McLeod, 2488 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. 31-4t

WANTED—A good cow. Apply at Shawnigan Lake Hotel. Ag28-1w

FOR SALE—40 acres near Cobble Hill Station, small house, a few acres cleared. Price $400, payable $50 cash. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. s24

FOR SALE—Two storey new house, 5 rooms; near Saanich road, tramway line. Price reduced from $1200 to $900, payable $100 cash, balance to suit purchaser. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. s25

WANTED—500 men to insure their houses in the Scottish Union & National Insurance Co., More & Co, agents. s25

WANTED—A woman servant, about middle aged, who can cook. Apply at 153 Blanchard street. s21-tf

FURNISHED ROOMS to let. Apply 113 Chatham street. s3-tf

TO LET—Whole or part of furnished house to let near sea and car line. Apply L, Times office. s3-1m

FOR SALE—Two 25 horsepower steam engines. Address Taylor Mill Co, P. O. box, 628, City. s29-1m

TO LET—The dining room of a central hotel, having a good permanent and transient trade. An excellent opportunity for persons of experience having moderate means. Suitable for a married couple or a lady with grown up daughters. For particulars address H. Times office. s3-1m

FOR SALE—At a bargain; choice small farm, 30 acres on South Saanich Road; improved. Good hard finished dwelling house, barns and other outbuildings; good land; orchard of 100 trees; price $3,500, $1500 cash, balance on time for two years at 8 per cent. For particulars apply to Helsterman & Co., 79 Government St. a3-1m

FOR SALE—Steam yacht "Angerona" of 14 tons burthen; can be seen at Turpel's Ship yard. For particulars apply to Thornton Fell, Langley street. jy31-1m

FOR SALE—A good paying business. Apply —E., this office. jy5-tf

TO LET

The Directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital are prepared to let the premises known as the French Hospital recently occupied by the "Old Men's Home" and situated in Collinson street, on reasonable terms, with immediate possession. For information apply to

H. M. YATES, Secretary,

P. O. Box 551, or care of Yates & Jay, Bastion street.

Victoria, B.C., August 31, 1893. a31-1m (Colonist copy.)

C. P. N. CO., LD., STEAMER

MAUDE

CAPT. GOSSE, Will leave from C.P.N. Co.'s wharf —FOR— Alberni & Barclay Sound Ports SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, At 6 o'clock p.m.

For freight or passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf Street.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time, without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager. se1-td

Naval Contract for Lumber, &c.

Tenders will be received here on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon of Thursday, 14th September, instant, for supplying such quantities of lumber as may be required for naval purposes.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tender can be obtained at this office.

J. W. INNES, Naval Storekeeper, Etc. Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, 1 September, 1893. 81-td

Indian Curiosities or Curios

Of any and every kind, whether Victorian or from any other country. Mineral specimens, old arms, or armor, silver, or gold medals, works of art, freaks of nature, shells, old California gold coin, etc., wanted by Nathan Joseph, 641 Clay street, San Francisco, California, who will visit Victoria September 7 next and purchase for cash any of the above mentioned goods. Parties having such articles for sale will do well to correspond immediately with N. Joseph, so that he can upon arrival in Victoria call and see the goods without loss of time. If too late no correspond with San Francisco, address care Bank British North America, Victoria. a23-td-&w

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No. 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 20th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT, Registrar-General. Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. jy31-3m

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50. At the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor Yates and Government sts.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited; At No. 87 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION: Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts. By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

Changes of Advertisements.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

HIGHER, IF REQUIRED.

Sir John Thompson, when interviewed at Ottawa, said in regard to tariff matters: "We have no idea of adopting the notion that the industries of the country should be completely sacrificed to the doctrines of the opposition in favor of a tariff professedly based on requirements only." This looks like a euphemistic way of saying that the government will not abandon to any extent the policy of high protection and favoritism to manufacturers. On a recent occasion Finance Minister Foster spoke a little more decidedly on this subject as follows: "The Conservative trade policy was firmly based, for the present at least, and although there had been changes in the broad principle of protection—that principle was that the tariff should be so levied that at the same time it raised the revenue it should foster and maintain the industries. If it required 50 per cent. to maintain our industries that would be put on." The Liberals are surely much obliged to Mr. Foster for this frank declaration that the government will raise duties instead of lowering them if it deems this necessary in order to "maintain our industries"—that is, if manufacturers wish to have this done. The utterances of the premier and Mr. Foster indicate what measure of tariff reform the government is likely to execute.

Commenting on the finance minister's statement and its bearing on the ministry's previous professions of anxiety to "lop the mouldering branch" the Montreal Herald says: "A people which had been already fooled many times suffered rather from apprehension that this last promise would also be broken. The taxpayers have been engaged for the better part of a year in anxious scrutiny on the conduct of the government in this vital matter. They have seen much to convince them of the insincerity of the government and will not now be surprised to learn from the lips of the minister who has had most to say in the publication of the bulging records of Conservative policy changes that the government policy of tariff reform is subservient to the government policy of protection, that the government esteems the selfish interests of a few who have already enjoyed an exclusion of all of prosperity that Canada can boast, more highly that the simple merits of the many who have produced that prosperity, but have hitherto enjoyed few of its sweets. In a place in which Mr. Foster's investigation of the workings of the tariff has been prosecuted within a few weeks, they have heard him say that investigation has confirmed the government in its determination to uphold protection to all else. They have heard him say that that tariff reform to which the government stands pledged will have for its object not the relief of the people, but the continued preference of the manufacturers. This determination must force honest tariff reformers of whatever political stripe into a position which they would hardly choose to occupy. The Liberals have long since adopted the inevitable. They have seen that the guild of manufacturers, blind to the satisfactory and honest profits that it must reap from is enterprise under a revenue tariff, is determined upon a perpetration of its unholy compact with the government upon the continued maintenance of its unjust privileges. They have been forced unwillingly to a choice between the manufacturers and the vastly outnumbering consumers, and they have declared for the consumers. The advocacy of the principle of a revenue tariff is not open to misunderstanding. They contemplate no upheaval of the industries of the country, but they are determined upon the equalization of liberties. They have determined that no man shall be allowed to grow rich and wax fat at the expense of his neighbors. They have determined that if Canada is to be as prosperous as she should be, her prosperity shall be enjoyed in proportional, if not equal shares, by all her children. Choice between two such policies should not be hard. On the one hand stands all that springs from the innate selfishness of man, on the other all that is fair, all that gives to every man in the country a chance."

The Dominion government is asking the courts to tell it whether it has the power to intervene in behalf of the Manitoba Catholics in respect of the school law. In the meantime the Orange wing is busily instructing the government to keep its hands off the Manitoba legislation. Clarke Wallace has done this in some of his speeches, and now the Orange Sentinel, the official organ of the order, comes forth in this style:

"The article in the Sentinel, in which the position of the grand lodge on the Manitoba school question was referred to, has agitated our French contemporary La, Minerve. This agitation is chiefly due to our statement that the grand master, when he practically declared that the Manitoba act would not be disallowed, spoke not only as an Orangeman but as a member of the cabinet as well. The Sentinel can only reiterate what it has aready said. If the government at Ottawa attempts to interfere with the Greenway act M. W. Bro. Wallace will have no option, after his declaration at the Sault, but to retire from his present office, and every loyal member will support him in opposing that government. Sir John Thompson and his colleagues know this, and because they possess this knowledge we refuse to believe that he will take a course that can only result in their political destruction."

Mr. Gosnell's report, it seems, was quoted wrongly in the Colonist, which this morning offers a correction. As Mr. Gosnell's meaning was considerably changed by the omission of a few words, it is only right that his statement should be given correctly. It is as follows:

In Cariboo the enumerators did not go farther than Chilcotin country, and in New Westminster district the country covered, the population of which makes up the total of 10,177, classed in the census as "coast," was from the head of Howe Sound on the Mainland side (and the islands belonging thereto) to Alaska, including Queen Charlotte Islands; along the Naas and Skeena rivers, and in the Omineca mining country, and on the Stickeen river (400 population). Further the numerators did not go or could not go without fitting out an expedition at great cost and taking a very long time.

The Colonist says we "quoted approvingly" that Ottawa dispatch indicating that the demand for an increased per capita subsidy for this province is not likely to be conceded. That is a mistake. We quoted neither approvingly or disapprovingly, but solely for the purpose of showing what Ottawa feeling on the subject is. As to the source of the dispatch, we strongly suspect that its author and the Colonist's own Ottawa correspondent are one and the same person.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Globe mentions a report to the effect that Sir Hector Langevin is to be appointed lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, as a sort of offset to R. S. White's appointment as customs collector at Montreal, to which the Bleus object. This rumor, like others in connection with Sir Hector's rehabilitation in politics, lacks probability. It seems altogether likely that A. W. Ross will be the next governor of Manitoba and C. H. Mackintosh of the Northwest Territories.

There is a local bye-election in Brandon, Manitoba, and the opposition candidate, Mr. Macdonald, is said to have secured the naturalization of a Chinese resident for the purpose of getting him on the voters' list. This celestial gentleman is alleged to be the pioneer Chinese voter in Canada, and Mr. Macdonald has therefore acquired rare distinction by getting him on the list.

Sims Reeves Will Sing Again.

It is upwards of two years since Mr. Sims Reeves, regardful of his great reputation, took a "final" farewell of the public with many grateful, sorrowful and kindly words. It is now officially announced that she has been engaged to make a considerable number of appearances at the promenade concerts at Covent Garden. His voice is in splendid order again, and in much better condition than when he retired, as he then imagined, from public life. When he bade farewell to the concert room, he did so with a desire to withdraw from his profession while his fame was still green upon him, and not to go on trading on a voice that seemed to be leaving him. The long rest has restored its quality, and the veteran will receive a warm welcome from the musical public of the metropolis, by whom his singing has always been so much admired.

Count Tolstoi's New Book.

It is expected that Count Tolstoi's new book, "The Kingdom of God Within Us," will be published not in Russia, but in England. It is hard to see how, under present regulations, the Russian censorship could prevent its appearance in the Russian language and in Russia. Not that the book is directly hostile to the Russian government—a book of that kind is not what is to be expected from the writer whose mission it is to propagate on Christian grounds the doctrine of non-resistance. But Count Tolstoi's new book is none the less a terrible indictment against Russian methods of government. His pictures of Russian barbarity in these very times in which we live are appalling. He tells the truth without comment; he paints the picture with photographic fidelity, and leaves it to tell its own "moral." Tolstoi's writings are more dangerous to Russian despotism than all the plots of the Nihilists. But even autocrat Russia dares not put a finger on their author.

Rifle cartridges, loaded shot shells at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by Langley & Co.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

J. P. Beaudoin, real estate agent, Montreal, has assigned, with liabilities of $68,000.

The dry goods store of Deneau & Rondot at Amherstberg was badly damaged by fire. Loss about $20,000; insured for $20,000.

Hon. D. Ferguson, provincial secretary of Prince Edward Island, has been appointed senator in place of the late Senator Montgomery.

Michael New has been sentenced for five years to Kingston penitentiary for burglarizing the Roman Catholic cathedral in Ottawa two weeks ago.

Mr. Laurier begins his Ontario tour next Tuesday at Newmarket. He will speak at St. Catharines, Welland, Aylmer, St. Thomas, Leamington and other places.

Archdeacon Kelly announced at St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, that all Roman Catholic parents were compelled to send their children to separate schools or church penalties would be enforced.

An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting the importation of dried fruits from Smyrna for the reason that such are not susceptible to disinfection, and Asiatic cholera is fearfully prevalent in that province.

James Lyle, aged 17, third son of Rev. Samuel Lyle, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of Hamilton, was drowned at Hamilton beach. He got beyond his depth and was drowned before help could reach him.

President Van Horne of the C. P. R. went to Burlington the other day, where he gave bonds to appear in answer to a warrant issued in Washington state for his arrest for alleged violation of the interstate commerce law. He afterwards returned to Montreal.

A writ has been issued in Hamilton by Furlong J. Beasley, acting for Alexander Miller, against Arch. D. Ewing for damages for the seduction of Miller's daughter Jessie. Both parties are prominent in an east end church, and Ewing is a leading member of the Young Liberal association. He denies being the father of Miss Miller's child.

For some time there has been considerable grumbling amongst the Chatham merchants about the smuggling that has been going on between that place and Detroit. The City of Chatham makes round trips certain days of the week, and as it afforded the townspeople a good chance to purchase in Detroit they availed themselves of it. Recently Officers McCloy and Drouillard paid Chatham a visit, and when the above mentioned boat landed they were there. They seized enough goods from the passengers to start a general store, and the latter were greatly surprised when asked to step inside the searching office. They also called on a jeweler named Smith and secured enough evidence to warrant them in seizing his entire stock, valued at $3,000. Smith promises to settle Monday.

A young man, a school teacher in the Rainy River country, arrived in the city Monday on a decidedly unusual mission. He makes no attempt to conceal the object of his trip; in fact, he has been seeking the advice of two or three clergymen of the city and has also interviewed the guests at the hotel where he is staying on the subject. His whole trouble is that he wants a wife. He is receiving a salary of $500 a year, but the only people he has to associate with are Indians and rough backwoodsmen, and his refined soul revolts at the idea of taking one of the dusky maidens to wife, hence his trip to civilization, where he hopes to prevail on some cultured daughter of white parentage to share his solitary lot. The young man is undoubtedly serious in his mission, and as he has communicated his desires to the police any young lady matrimonially inclined can send in her application to the police station and run her chances of being made happy for life.—Winnipeg Free Press.

The Old, Old Story.

Brantford, Aug. 28.—The old, old story crops up again here, and Frank Elliott is the narrator this time. He says he has for six years been a victim of kidney disease, and could get nothing to cure or relieve him. Dodd's kidney pills did the business in quick time, and now he is well and happy. Mr. Elliott learned of the efficacy of these pills from accounts published of Archie Rymal's case. This gentleman, it will be remembered, was cured of paralysis, consequent of kidney disease, by Dodd's kidney pills.

The Continental Armaments.

Russia proposes to add two army corps to her already overwhelming military strength as a balance to the increase in the German armies authorized in the bills, and thus the weight of the armaments is increased instead of lightened. While the Cologne Gazette gives these figures as the reason for German success in the late war with France. They won the battle of Wissemberg with 44,000 men and 72 guns against 25,000 French and 18 guns; Woerth, with 96,200 men and 342 guns against 36,800 French and 131 guns; Spicheria, 38,400 Germans and 120 guns against 24,000 French and 70 guns; Sedan, 155,000 Germans with 700 guns against 90,000 French with 408 guns; and at Gravelotte there were 240,000 Germans to 160,000 French, with the usual preponderance of German artillery. The point is, that now the French would be in the field as strong as the Germans, and that the conditions of the German victory 23 years ago are not maintained.

A Madagascar Sedan Chair.

Four men at a time carry the passenger, always keeping step. The men on the left side support the pole on the right shoulders, holding it with their right hands; those on the right side have their heads between the poles, the right-hand pole resting on the right shoulders, while with their left hands they catch hold of their companions' right wrists, and so steady each other.

Every half minute, without slackening their pace, they throw the filanzana on to the shoulders of four others, who, in anticipation, have been running on ahead, so that there should be no pause. They were a bright and cheery set of people, never ceasing to laugh and chatter the whole day, and were like a lot of big children out for a game of ball—the unfortunate passenger being the ball. The sailor's description of his camel ride over the Bayuda desert—that the beast played cup-and-ball with him the whole way, and only missed him twice—would have been equally suitable to this mode of travelling.

The bearers are of a higher class and generally younger than the baggage porters, and are specially trained to keep up a fast rate of travelling day by day. The latter have, as a rule, enormous humps on their shoulders, which I have read are hereditary, but my own impression is that their growth on each individual is the result of the constant friction of the long bamboos on which they swing their loads.—Round the Black Man's Garden—Zedbe Colville.

The Silent Man Had Sand.

"I have travelled through the states of Washington and Oregon, and parts of California, Idaho and Montana for eighteen years," said a southwestern shoe drummer. "Ten years of that time I travelled by stage, horseback, steamboat and canal, and my life has been fuller of adventure than that of most travelling men. It has been my misfortune to have been twice held up by stage robbers. In both instances my hands went up as quickly as those of my fellow-passengers. I have no patience with those people who tell what they would do if they met robbers. I know what they would do. They would fall into line with the rest of the passengers and reserve their expressions of indignation until a later day. There is no use of talking, the stage robber has killed, and he will kill again, and a man never realizes how dear his life is until it is in actual peril.

"One day in October, 1877, I was staging it in northern California. There were six of us in the coach. We were talking about stage robbers. Suddenly there was a halt, and one of the party said, 'Speak of the devil and he will appear.' Well, we all got out and stood in a line and gave up our purses and watches. The driver had thrown off the mail bag and the Wells Fargo safe. There were two robbers, neither of them masked. They were not polite like the knights of the road in romance, but swore continuously and without artistic effect. One of the bandits could not get oaths enough between words, so he interjected a few choice specimens of profanity between the syllables, and greatly shocked a professor from the Smithsonian Institute by the coining of such words as 'hesitadamnation,' meaning hesitation.

"The job was done in about five minutes, and the robbers told the driver to go ahead. We did so for half a mile or so, when one of the passengers, who was a silent man, and whom I had taken for a brother commercial man, said to the driver, 'Go slowly and wait for me at the ford.' He then produced a Winchester from the bottom of the coach and started back over the road alone. 'Who is he?' we asked of the driver. 'Wells Fargo man, I guess; never saw him before, but I guess he knows his business. If he comes back he will have got them; if he don't, they'll have got him.' Twenty minutes later we heard some rapid firing. We stopped at the ford.

"Nearly an hour passed, and then the man who had gone back appeared on the trail. He walked slowly as if in pain, and a bloody handkerchief was tied about his head. 'Drive back and get the box,' he said to the driver. 'Did you get 'em?' asked the driver. 'Both of 'em,' he replied. We drove back. In the middle of the road where we had been held up both men lay dead. The Wells Fargo detective, calculating that they would stop to rifle the mail bag, and the strong box, divide the plunder and separate, had quietly walked back. One of them he dropped with his Winchester before he was suspected; the other got in one shot before he fell, and that had struck the brave man a glancing blow on the head. Our property was all restored to us. We helped to bury the dead bodies by the roadside. The brave officer refused to accept the purse we heartily raised for him, saying, 'The company will pay me, gentlemen.'"—Shoe and Leather Facts.

The Oldest Trees.

The Soma cypress of Lombardy is, I believe, the oldest tree of which there is any authentic record. It is known to have been in existence in 42 B. C. There are, however, many trees for which a vastly greater antiquity is claimed. The Senegal boababs—some of them—are said to be 5,000 years old.

The bo tree of Anuradhapura, in Ceylon, is perhaps the oldest specimen of another very long-lived species; it is held sacred upon the ground that it sprang from a branch of the identical tree under which Buddha reclined for seven years while undergoing his hypotheosis. The oak is well known to be a long-liver, and there are specimens still standing in Palestine of which the tradition goes that they grew out of Cain's staff. The hawthorn, again, sometimes lives to be very old; there is said to be one inside Cawdor castle of an "immemorial age."

The cedars of Lebanon may also be mentioned, and there are, according to Dean Stanley, still eight of the olives of Gethsemane standing, whose gnarled trunks and scanty foliage will always be regarded as the most affecting of the sacred memorials in and about Jerusalem."—Notes and Queries.

Don't overlook the fine lunch at the Bodega, 7 p.m. till 3 p.m.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

SECRET SOCIETIES.

What is Going on Among the Fraternal Orders of the City.

SIR WILLIAM WALLACE SOCIETY

A large audience was in attendance last evening in Sir William Wallace Society's hall. All enjoyed the time thoroughly. Songs, recitations and readings followed in quick succession. As is said in the immortal poem of Tam o'Shanter, "The pipers loud and louder blew, the dancers quick and quicker flew, till they swat and rockit!" Several new members joined the society. A party of the Royal Arthur men came in as visitors and seemed quite at home. The picnic which had been proposed was abandoned on account of the decision of the superintendent of Dominion public works not to allow picnickers to land at Arthur Head wharf. Mr. Sinclair had agreed to allow the use of his neat steamer free of cost for the occasion. A grand concert is to be given under the patronage of the society about a couple of weeks hence.

C. O. O. F.

Loyal Fernwood lodge held a regular meeting Friday evening, with Bro. S. F. McIntosh, Noble Grand, in the chair. After routine business letters of condolence were ordered to be sent to the brothers whose families have been called upon to mourn the loss of those that were near and dear to them. The delegates to the District Lodge made their reports and speeches were made by P. G. Blake and P. G. Baker of Pride of the West lodge and other visiting brethren. The lodge is progressing.

The annual session of the District Lodge, C. O. O. F., was held on Friday and Saturday, August 25 and 26, and was attended by 66 delegates. The session was a busy one, and considerable business of great importance to the order in the district was transacted. W. J. Dwyer, W. F. Fullerton, S. F. McIntosh, Thomas Baker James Fagg and W. E. Ottaway were appointed a committee to draw up an agreement between the Grand Lodge and the District and draft a constitution for a Provincial Grand Lodge to be established here next year. The following district officers were elected: District Deputy Grand Master, W. J. Dwyer, Victoria; Vice District Deputy Grand Master, J. Harling, Westminster; Secretary, W. F. Fullerton, Victoria; Treasurer, J. S. Mellard, Chilliwack; Auditors, A. S. Williams, Nanaimo; E. J. Grant, Vancouver; Dr. Fanell, Agassiz. The district is a large one, comprising British Columbia and the State of Washington, there being 26 lodges, with a membership of about 1,300.

K. OF P.

The anniversary of the uniform rank was celebrated on Wednesday last by a social and dance.

Far West lodge met last evening and transacted routine business.

Victoria lodge conferred three ranks on Thursday evening. A large number of applications for membership were read.

The rank of knight will be conferred by Far West lodge No. 1 next Friday evening.

I. O. G. T.

On Tuesday next in the Victoria theatre, beginning at 8 o'clock, the I. O. G. T. grand lodge of British Columbia will give a concert and general entertainment. Mayor Beaven has consented to occupy the chair. Admission free.

The Mogul Coming.

The Northern Pacific steamship Mogul is expected to arrive here to-morrow from Yokohama. She has aboard a very fair-sized cargo of freight, made up of a variety of commodities. She also has a fair number of cabin and steerage passengers. Pilot F. W. Gatter will arrive from the Sound this evening to take the Mogul across to the Sound cities. She will discharge considerable freight here.

Burned to the Ground.

An empty house between the Cedar Hill and Mount Tolmie roads took fire last night about eleven o'clock and was burned to the ground. The house was owned by one McCoskrie, who left with his wife for Scotland a few days ago. Chief Deasy of the fire department went out to the fire, but when he arrived the fire had gone too far and nothing could be done to save the house, which was outside the city limits. It was worth $4,000; insured in the Alliance Fire Co. for $2,000 and in the Commercial Union for $1,500, policy taken out August 23rd last.

He Got the Fish.

Two assault cases and two drunks comprised the docket in the police court this morning. The drunks, John Smith and George Johnson, were first offenders and were discharged. Thos. Lusse charged Jno. Stewart with assault. Both Lusse and Stewart were employed by Lawrence Goodacre, the butcher. Lusse is employed on the Goodacre farm and Stewart is a butcher. Lusse said Stewart came to the farm and used to leave the oat bin open. Lusse spoke about the matter and Stewart assaulted him. Stewart swore to the contrary and the court dismissed the case. John Vadda, Italian, was sent up for two months for assaulting Jim Lit. The Celestial was purchasing salmon from Jimmy Barclay, Sound Indian, when Vadda knocked him down and told the Indian that he would take the fish. An Indian, Joe, paid into the city exchequer $25 and costs for being found with a bottle of whiskey in his coat pocket.

Dean & Cryderman, druggists, have removed one door above old Yates street stand.

Blank Books.

A large assortment extra bound at moderate prices. J. Johnston & Co.

House and Lot Wanted.

Undersigned desires to purchase five-roomed house and lot, with good garden attached. Will pay one-third cash; balance on mortgage for two years. Owners only dealt with. Address, with full particulars, to "House," Times office. *

Two Excursions.

About 500 Victorians are spending to-day out of town. Three hundred went over to Vancouver this morning on the steamer Yosemite with the lacrosse team and two hundred went to Seattle on the Joan. The lacrosse team played Vancouver this afternoon and will leave to-morrow for the east.

Death of W. A. Steele.

William A. Steele, for many years superintendent of the Dominion government dredger, died last evening after a long illness. He was a native of Arbrouth, Scotland, aged 56. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2:30 from Oddfellows' Hall, Douglas street. Deceased was also a member of Victoria lodge, A. O. U. W.

Change of Management.

George Meldrum and James Wishart have taken the Clarence hotel. They have already been given possession and are rapidly effecting the changes which they planned in connection with the arrangement and management of the house. The bar has been renovated and improved, and with the rest of the house will be conducted on first-class lines. Messrs. Meldrum and Wishart are two well-known and very popular young men and are sure to prosper.

Children's Concert Co.

The directors of the Jubilee hospital have engaged the Beasey children concert company of California to give two concerts at the Victoria theatre on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 8th and 9th. The company have been making a tour of the California summer resorts and have met with success everywhere. The Calafornia papers speak in the highest terms of the members of the company. The cause for which the concert is to be given and the ability of the young musicians should crowd the house on both occasions.

Cruelty to a Horse.

Visitors to the park last evening were treated to the spectacle of a horse being brutally beaten and abused by two bluejackets and another man, a machinist or something of that sort from one of the warships. The horse was first driven through the park at a furious rate, running over the lawns and foot paths. It was then taken up on the hill and driven down at a break-neck speed. One man held the reins and another plied the whip. Once the horse was thrown down and the rig upset. The brutality was witnessed by a large number of people.

May Not Wear Vestments.

The bishop of New Jersey has forbidden the women of his church choirs to wear vestments. The vestments are worn by several women choirs in New York city, notably St. Bartholomew's and St. George's. The long black cassocks and white cetiers are rather impressive, while the wearing of the little cap is, of course, in accordance with the tradition that women must not appear with uncovered heads in the churches. The strictly correct covering, however, is the band about the forehead, to which is fastened a long, black veil to be thrown over the head.

Coal Shipments.

The foreign shipments of coal by the New Vancouver Coal Co. during the month of August follow:

	Tons.
1—Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend...	45
5—Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend...	93
5—Str. Mogul, Port Townsend.....	38
8—Str. Wanderer, Port Townsed....	55
8—Str. Mogul, Port Townsend.....	13
8—Ship Eclipse, San Francisco.....	2,502
8—Bark Rufus E. Wood, Wilmington	2,346
8—Str. Montserrat, San Francisco..	1,841
10—Str. Grandholm, San Francisco...	1,630
12—Ship Louis Walsh, Wilmington...	2,372
12—Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend....	43
16—Str. Romulus, San Francisco.....	4,001
17—Str. Mogul, Port Townsend.....	50
17—Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend....	34
18—Ship L. J. Morse, San Francisco..	2,300
18—Ship India, Santa Monica.....	2,060
19—Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend....	44
19—Str. Mogul, Port Townsend.....	54
22—Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend.....	39
24—Str. Montserrat, San Francisco...	1,485
25—Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend....	39
25—Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend.....	35
27—Str. Grandholm, San Francisco...	1,630
26—Bark St. John, San Francisco....	2,200
30—Ship Commodore, San Francisco...	2,120
30—Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend...	43
31—Str. Romulus, San Francisco.....	4,200
Total	32,467

First Presbyterian Choir Concert.

The production of the cantata, "The Song of the Bell," by the choir of the First Presbyterian church on the 12th inst. promises to be a treat to lovers of that class of music. The cantata not being a lengthy one, it will be followed by a miscellaneous concert, in which some leading local musicians will take part, including Mrs. McCandless, H. Kent, Clement Rolands, Mr. Collister and Mr. Buck, the famous eastern basso cantante. The arrangements are being made as rapidly as possible under the direction of the popular vocalist and conductor, Mr. Brown, a guarantee that the comfort of those attending will be looked after and that no disagreeable hitches will take place. The concert will be given in the large lecture hall of the First Presbyterian church. When the arrangements are completed full particulars will be published in the Times' advertising columns.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. No Ammonia. No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—H. M. S. Royal Arthur goes north Monday.

—The Jubilee Hospital directors were collecting to-day.

—The South Saanich road is reported to be in bad repair.

—Rev. Mr. Curry discoursed on Martin Luther last night.

—Twenty-five new water services were put in during August.

—Some new banquet, table and library lamps just opened at Weiler Bros'. *

—Seventeen hundred books were taken out at the public library during August.

—The Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co. is putting up a lot of island plums at present.

—The doctor's residence at William Head will have telephonic communication with the city.

—Mrs. Robt. Johnson of Black Point, Halifax County, N. S., seeks the whereabouts of her son.

—Cecil Trimen was upset from a canoe in the Gorge last night. He was quite wet when pulled out.

—The picnic idea of the Sir William Wallace society has been abandoned and a concert will be held instead.

—Tea kettles, with wrought iron stands, fitted with spirit lamps, are a novelty introduced by Weiler Bros. *

—The Chinese peddlers convicted by Magistrate Macrae have appealed to the upper court. The cases will come up Sept. 7th.

—The members of the Centennial Methodist church are already preparing for a big harvest home festival on Oct. 1st and 2nd.

—A mass meeting is talked of by Conservatives during the visit of Minister of Finance Foster and Minister of Agriculture Angers.

—Charley Watson and Charlie, Indians, were arrested by Constable Cameron this afternoon on Chatham street. They were both drunk.

—Judge Warren Fruitt, who sailed for Alaska on the City of Topeka, said before he left that the Coquitlam case would be decided on October 1.

—The new Japanese drapery grows and leather paper hangings just opened at Weiler Bros.' are very effective and the prices low for such elegant goods. *

—Harry, west coast Indian, convicted of having two bottles of gin in his pocket on the Indian reserve, was fined $25 and costs in the provincial police court this morning.

—Henry March of Cowichan Lake and Miss Edith Wardroper, formerly of Manchester, Eng., were married yesterday at St. James' church by the Rev. Archdeacon Scriven.

—Major Muirhead, of Woolwich arsenal, is at Ottawa in consultation with the authorities there in reference to the Esquimalt fortifications. He will arrive in Victoria in a few days.

—Seghers Council, No. 85, will hold a special meeting Monday evening to consider important business. Every member should attend, as matters of great importance will be brought forward.

—Eight Japs sought admission into the United States at Port Townsend on Thursday. Five were admitted and three rejected. All of the latter are believed to be part of a crowd of twenty who were recently refused landing at San Francisco.

—Chief Deasy of the fire department has summoned Yang, Chinese gardener, of New Hambley, for setting fire to rubbish without a permit. The case will be heard in the police court Monday morning. A vigilant eye is being kept on offenders against this by-law, as rubbish fires, owing to the recent hot spell, are very dangerous.

Electro Silver Plating.

Old plated ware made equal to the best plate and warranted at 47 Fort street. T. W. Fletcher's. *

Madame Laird,

Having resigned her position at the Conservatory of Music, has opened a studio for instruction in vocal music at her residence, 161 Vancouver street, corner of Pandora. *

Vocal Music and French Academy.

Singing lessons (Italian school) and elecution by W. Edgar Buck, of London, conductor of church choirs and choral societies. Madame H. Buck, of Paris, teacher of French, modern method, 53 Vancouver street. *

Two Years.

Charles Henry Wright, charged with uttering a forged check for $10, drawn on the Bank of Montreal, and puporting to be signed by P. T. Patton, proprietor of the Hotel Victoria, came up for trial before Mr. Justice Walkem. He pleaded not guilty, but the judge thought the evidence conclusive of his guilt and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment. He was undefended.

American Chivalry.

The Port Townsend customs officials are a pretty white set of men after all. When Mrs. Stratton, alias Hastings, the smuggler, was unable to give bail, Lee Baker, the deputy United States marshal refused to place her under lock and key and took her home to his own family. There she remained while her bail was being reduced to $150 from $2,500 and her friends were getting the money. Now it is proposed to stop all proceedings against her. American law is very lenient where a woman is concerned.

Not to Raise the Pedro.

Regarding the report that Moran Bros. were about to try to raise the sunken steamer San Pedro, Paul Moran said yesterday that they did not do any wrecking and had no intention of trying to raise the San Pedro, says Friday's Post-Intelligencer. His brother, Robert Moran, had gone over on the tug Ranier with divers to examine the San Pedro with the idea of bidding on supplying the Southern Pacific with some machinery. He could make no definite statement regarding the matter until his brother returned from making the examination.

SPENCER'S ARCADE.

4 MORE CASES OF JACKETS AND CAPES

Marked off to-day (making 18 in all so far this year). Beautiful New Goods and entirely different to anything you have seen before. When we tell you that at the end of last season we had only three Jackets left, you may be sure of getting

THIS SEASON'S STYLE.

Then again consider the advantage of going oneself to the market. Our Mr. C. Spencer saw dozens of manufacturers samples, and everyone who has seen our stock is more more than pleased with the selection made. And then

SEE HOW CHEAP THEY ARE.

A good, warm Winter Coat at $3.75, and splendid lines at $4.75 and $5.00. Then a fine Cloth Jacket, Beaver Collar and Facings, at $6.50, and better qualities at all prices all the way up to $35.00.

All we ask is that in justice to yourself you come and see them.

D. SPENCER, Government St.

Rumored Action.

It was reported to-day, on what was considered good authority, that a ratepayer would enter an action against Ald. Baker for sitting and voting since the letting of the Adams contract for the Cook street drain. The penalty is $2,500 for each vote, and the fine goes to the corporation. The law costs have to be paid by the city. If the action should succeed the city will have enough money to buy bricks for all the surface drains now under construction.

New Rates on the Columbia.

The Union Pacific will put in effect a new tariff for towing on the Columbia river, which reduces rates from $100 to $600 on each vessel. The reduction is the greatest on large vessels, such as are engaged in the grain carrying trade. Improvements have been made by the port of Portland for deepening the channel and have secured sufficient water for the largest class of ships to come and go fully loaded.

"Chaleva ta Kala."

Professor Blackie's manuscript is not the most legible in the world, a fact responsible for the commission of a slight error in the paragraph of yesterday dealing with the professor's letter to Mr. Begg. The Greek motto on the corner of the envelope has since been deciphered correctly as "Chaleva ta Kala," meaning "The most beautiful is difficult to attain." Those who know anything of Professor Blackie's life and work can well appreciate the appropriateness of the motto. Mr. Begg in his reply will reciprocate by sending the professor a motto from the Gaelic, which is another of the great Greek scholar's pet languages.

That Assault-at-Arms.

Orders have been received for the immediate completion of the new drill shed. It is now certain that the proposed assault-at-arms will be given at the opening of the building. Since the scheme was allowed to drop some excellent ideas have been advanced to make the assault-at-arms a still greater success than it would have been had everything happened as formerly arranged. The intending competitors have again thrown themselves into active training for the different events in the long and interesting programme. As the details are in charge of Mr. St. Clair there can be no doubt that a splendid exhibition of martial and athletic exercises will be given.

The Worm in a Dogs Tongue.

Gratius Faliscus, a poet of the first century of our era, speaks of "the worm" in the dog's tongue as being the cause of rabies or hydrophobia. Pliny, who lived in the same century, writes: "If the 'lytta,' or small worm, be removed from the dog's tongue he will never become mad or lose his appetite." Further on in the same article he says: "If the worm be carried thrice around the fire, then fed to a person who has been bitten by a mad dog, that person will be freed from hydrophobia."

Most surgeons, as well as veterinarians in general, caution people against the cruel practice of removing this so-called "worm," especially as it has no bearing whatever upon the dog's ability to transmit hydrophobia. That standard work, "Rabies and Hydrophobia," by George Fleming, London, 1872, gives the following sound advice: "Removing the 'worm' from the dog's tongue, or 'worming,' as it is popularly termed, has been practised from the days of Pliny to our own time, and is, as might be expected, a perfectly useless, nay, injurious and painful operation."

This so-called 'worm' lies beneath the tongue in the middle, and is somewhat loose, tendinous-looking fold of membrane. It constitutes what is called the "fraenum," and is, in fact, the "bridle" of the tongue, and is designed to assist the animal in lapping water. When in its ordinary or relaxed condition, this fraenum looks very much like a worm, and the resemblance is perhaps even more complete after it has been torn from the poor animal's mouth. The supposition that its removal will prevent a dog from becoming spontaneously rabid, or liable to infection if bitten by another dog suffering from hydrophobia, is excessively absurd. The presence of this imaginary worm has no influence whatever in engendering the disease. Of this operation Dr. Johnson said: "The 'worm' is a substance, nobody knows what; extracted, nobody knows why."

is not only the one, who, when she sees the beneficial effects of such a pure soap as **BABY'S OWN** on her own baby's skin, exclusively adopts it for all toilet purposes, but observes also that she is not imposed upon by any of the worthless imitations grocers will tell her are "just as good."

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MONTREAL.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The LIGHTING DEPARTMENT of the N. E. Tramway Co. is prepared to furnish ELECTRIC LIGHTS for

Shops, Houses, Factories & Wharves

at reasonable rates.

BUILDINGS WIRED

in accordance with Underwriters' requirements.

Apply at the office, Rock Bay Bridge, or address G. FRANCIS, Supt. (Colonist copy.)

Aug29-5t

USE San Francisco SUGAR

Your Jams will not ferment.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

au23-1m

SPECTACLE WEARERS

Who appreciate the value of their Eyesight, and the comforts derived from properly fitting glasses, get them from the

ONLY OPTICIANS

In British Columbia,

F. W. Nolte & Co.

37 Fort Street.

New York Dining Parlors,

YATES STREET.

I beg to inform the public that I have re-opened the above Dining Parlors, and will conduct the same in

FIRST-CLASS STYLE AT POPULAR PRICES.

Private dining room for ladies. Meals at all hours, day and night. Family trade supplied with all kinds of shell-fish.

ALEX. C. TRAINOR.

s15-w

Notice of Removal.

ROBERT WARD & COMPANY,

LIMITED LIABILITY.

Have removed from Wharf Street to their new Offices, Temple Building, corner Fort and Langley Streets, Victoria, B.C.

Victoria, B.C., August 24th, 1893.—1m

The British Columbia Corporation,

LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Offices of this Corporation have been removed from 76 Wharf Street to Temple Building, corner Fort and Langley Streets, Victoria, B. C.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd. L'bity, Managers and Agents.

Victoria, B.C., August 24th, 1893.—1m

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company

NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated at Victoria, 29th August, 1893.

a29-td

The Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Limited Liability.

NOTICE

The annual general meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated at Victoria, 29th August, 1893.

a29-td

MEDICAL EXAMIATION.

The next medical examinations of the B. C. Medical Council will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of September next, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m., in the city of Vancouver. Further information can be had by applying to the Registrar.

G. L. MILNE, Registrar and Secretary.

a19-td

A SCOTTISH SUMMER RESORT

Oban, Between the Scottish Highlands and Islands.

A CITY SET IN EMERALD AND BLUE.

And Rimmed by Ghostly Mountain Peaks—Its Habitues Warily Decorous in Passive Pleasures, Subsist in a Sort of Droning Purring of Quiet.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Oban, Scotland, Aug. 19, 1893.—The purple shadows of evening were falling among its heather swarded corries when we whirled through the Pass of Awe. Then came a long stretch of desolate looking heath. Then followed dim glimpses of the weird ruins of Castle Dunstaffnage and the misty falls of Lora. So it was night, with picturesque lights and shades upon the Sound, and a gentle hum of quiet and repose within the streets, when the train crept into Oban, the most noted wateringplace of Scotland, and a fine large creature with a dialect of Skye and an atmosphere of usquebaugh guiltless of the taint of excise, after informing me with quaint honesty that both himself and all the hotels were "fu'," for a silver saxpence, in hand paid, conducted me with some forgivable detour and delay, to a very old, a very tiny, but still a very tidy and comfortable inn.

The guidwife of the inn had some doubts about admitting me. She heard my wanderer's story in silence and examined my credentials critically. Then she retired for a whispered consultation with her female servants, during which I overheard with some trepidation the remark:

"He canna be muckle wi' but ane wee handbag."

"O, ay," was urged by another voice, "but mony Yonkees ha' go'd teed oop i' theer claes."

"Aweel, I'll tak' him o'ernicht, and put him i' the dochter's room, if he's na ill to thole!"

She bade me enter with some asperity, lighted a candle and conducted me up a narrow winding stair. We entered a large, low-ceilinged room, with two tiny windows like embrasures of a fortalice, whose furniture consisted solely of a high, old-fashioned bed, a rickety table of deal, a huge armchair, and a red carpet of the olden zig-zag pattern. She set the candle upon the deal table with a bang, and then with the air of conferring some wondrous favor abruptly said:

"D'ye ken whaur ye are noo?"

I gave it up as pleasantly as I could, not yet being familiar with the geography of Oban.

"D'ye ken aboot Dochter Johnson?"

"The great Doctor Johnson who once visited Scotland with Boswell?"

"Ay, that's th' mon. Ye've gotten the verra room he loadged in. He had the bonniest niche here in Scotland. I'm sure though the hoose was weel quat o' him; he smoored sae lood the plaister a' crackit! But ye hae the same chair, the same bed an' a'. It's a muckle delicht tae a' that coom."

"And the same bedclothes?" I asked ruefully, with a glance at the stuffy belongings. "You know, my good woman, that was 130 years ago."

"I doot, sir," she answered with spirit, "ye're takin' me up wrang. Dinna be sae muckle auld-mou'd. Deed the claes hae been weel washit syne!"

And with this the guidwife snapped herself out of the room in high dudgeon, but returned shortly in restored good humor and with the request for my order for tea.

For the benefit of those who come after me, I should reveal the truth that it is one thing to order a meal at a Scottish, or for that matter at an English inn, and quite another matter to secure what you are led to believe the hotel affords. I do not refer to those large and respectable city establishments where, if your bill may be more confusing than at the average American hotel, your comfort will be quite as well looked after, but to those countless and pretty places of entertainment one must needs so often resort to in extended travel in the provincial regions of Britain.

After a long day's journey the least carnal of us will dwell upon enticing visions of savory chops and luscious cold joints, and the appetite is even bold enough to modestly plead for warm potatoes. Settled at your inn, those forgivable longings find immediate expression. You decide on having a nice, tidy supper in your own room. "What would you like for tea, sir?", evokes the hopeful enquiry as to what there may be most handy and hearty in the house. "Oh, anythink at all you like, sir," is invariably the placid response. Rapturous processions of steaming toothsome things are instantly conjured. You suggest a mutton chop, thick, rare and hot, a plate of cheese, tea or coffee and cream, waiter, by all means cream, and perhaps toast and biscuit. Your waiter begins to wear a look of pained surprise. "I'll see at once, sir," and he disappears; disappears for such a rueful time that you are in a proper mood for compromise when he returns with, "The chops are hout, sir, an' I was told to say, sir, 'ow as we never serves pertaters for tea, sir." Oh, very well, make it some cold joint and cheese, then; plenty of it, now; and here's a sixpence for yourself. Look sharp, now; I'm hungry." There is laggardness in his step and tone, but he answers you respectfully enough: "All right, sir; I'll see directly."

A long time now elapses. You begin to really worry. Perhaps you may have the temerity to pull the tassel of a huge bell-cord, and alarmingly hear the resultant clanging and clamor, like that from the efforts of a new set of change ringers. A shock-headed maid plumps her shock head within the door. She, too, seems alarmed, and she asks, "What might you be wantin', sir?" You toss her a sixpence and explain. She also says she'll see about it "directly." The waiter at length taps at your door, but does not come in. He warily inserts his napkinned arm and a portion of his head. "Sorry, sir, but the cheese an' the joint's locked up, sir. Might there be anything else you might be wishin' to 'have, sir?"

Ravenous and desperate you repress burning words and handy furniture, and at last gasp out: "In—heaven's—name—is—there—anything—in—this—house—I—can—get—to—eat—before—I—starve?" The door is closed a little, but the voice behind it returns: "Oh, yes, sir. 'Am an' heggs, sir. Hexcellent 'am, an' fresh laid heggs, sir. Will it be a pot 'o tea with 'em, sir, an' some bread an' butter? All werry neat an' tidy, an' no wait at all, sir." You groan assent and sink into your chair with another traveller's castle-of-air ruthlessly shattered. "Ugh!" you mutter, those everlasting ham and eggs and tea, and tea and ham and eggs!" But they are all before you in a jiffy (for they have been all the time preparing) and your busy, bustling landlady, with whitest cap upon her head, sweetest cloth for your table, with dainty pot of "clotted" cream, delft pot of odorous tea beneath a pretty "cosey," and her most winsome smile and purring potherings around you, smooth away your frowns, until you half forgive their rank duplicity in the snug and cheery comfort you have found. It is the same in Scotland as in England. The dialect only differs. Ask only for ham and eggs and tea. You will then always be served quickly and well. Besides, your bill will be less, for you will be accounted an old and a wise traveller.

Boswell says Dr. Johnson and himself had "a good night's rest" at their inn at Oban, where they breakfasted at their leisure, but could get but one bridle here, which, according to the maxim, detur digniori, was appropriated to Dr. Johnson's "sheltie." My rest was equally as good, whether or not the story of Dr. Johnson's occupancy of the inn and the room had been a forgivable fiction; but my breakfast was at my landlady's leisure rather than at my own. While waiting for the meal I heard issuing from the region of the scullery a quaint Highland song like those which might at times have regaled the ears of the great lexicographer in his famous journey to the Hebrides. Here is the first stanza, Gaelic and all:

This led to the discovery of a peculiar domestic feature of Oban during the busy summer months. Huge daughters of the western island Crofters come here and enter service in the ruder vocations of scullery and kitchen maids, though some are employed as chambermaids. Few can speak English, but they are very apt and docile, and prove the best servants that can be found. They do not spend a penny of their earnings during the entire season, and their only pleasures are found in their occasional evening ceilidh (pronounced "kailey") or gossiping party, in the kitchens of boarding houses or inns, and the Sabbath Gaelic services which are held for this class and the Oban fishermen in the Free Church. When the season is over they sail away to Lewis or Skye, barelegged, bareheaded, singing their songs of home-going rapturously, the happiest folk in all the world that they mayhap carry with them enough sovereigns to rescue their parents from want against bad crops or ill luck with the fishing boats. The entire year's rent of the little croft is often thus paid; and when I knew their story and the humble heroism of their lives I was glad that chance had brought me to an inn so modest that the revelation had its source through a scullery maid's Gaelic song.

But Oban has its princely hotels, its superb inns, its aristocratic boarding-houses and its superb villas. It is a winsome town, almost wholly composed of these, nearly in the heart of the western Highlands, just at the edge of the vast maze of western islands, sounds and lochs, and strung like a necklace of pearls along the edge of a semi-circular bay, so beautiful, so shut away from the thunderous Firth of Lorne and the sea by the rocky isle of Kerrera, and still so tenderly within the arms of Ben Cruachan and other Highland peaks that from any point of view it appeals to sight and sentiment with a sense of restfulness and repose.

A number of other almost indefinable features and characteristics altogether render Oban peculiarly attractive. In the first place, be it known, no Scottish summer resort or watering-place is like any similar retreat in England or America. Scotland is truly one vast and almost one indivisible summer resort. Everywhere are lofty mountains, glorious glens, feathery waterfalls, noble streams, winsome braes, misty corries, vast or tiny shadowy lochs. All of these attract and charm and hold. Families settle in little neighborly numbers in this or that beautiful spot. Thousands of British noblemen and gentry haunt the vast game preserves. And the tourist throngs move hither and thither, tarrying for but a day or an hour, countless bright and colorful human threads and interlacings across the sunny land.

But there is nowhere a place in Scotland like the American Long Branch, Coney Island, Newport, Nantucket or Bar Harbor, or like England's Southport, Bournemouth, Brighton, Margate, Ramsgate or Scarborough, where bawling, Babelic crowds jostle and perspire while bands blare and fakirs roar. Strathpeffer away north in Rossshire, Rothesay in Bute near the mouth of the Clyde, and Oban here in the western Highlands, are the nearest approach to what may be termed great watering-places. Strathpeffer is distinctly a spa, and is exceedingly aristocratic. Rothesay is chiefly the summer home of Glasgow's wealthy families. Oban is spa, seaside resort and the great temporary halting-place of British and foreign tourists in their journeys to and from the Highlands and Islands; while fully two score of the most scenically interesting tours to be found in Scotland of necessity include a visit here. Some of these, like the tour to Fort William and Inverness, through the greatest of Scotch lochs and the Caledonian Canal, to Mull, Skye, Gairloch and Loch Maree, and above all to Staffa, Fingal's Cave, and the silent, sacred ruins of Iona, are not surpassed for historic interest and scenic grandeur in the whole world.

Were it not for the bright tides of life continually ebbing and flowing through Oban, the white city, embedded in emerald and blue, with an outer rim of purple where the ghostly mountains lie, would impressively recall those silent, half Oriental towns of white, like flecks of beaten foam between the sea and hills, you will see upon the northern shores while sailing upon Mediterranean waters. There is a depth of color and light here, at times beautfully softened by feathery mists from sea and mount, which intensifies this seeming, and is very dear to the heart of British artists. Little is there to know or see of any social life in Oban. The decorous Scotch nature is ever warily decorous in passive pleasures; and those who are here for the season submit in a sort of droning purring of quiet, which strongly possesses all who come to idle through a day or week. Quiet, rest; a drinking in of the blended sea and mountain air; a silent contemplation of all the grand and lavish scenes that nature spreads to view; perhaps the gentle mental fire of conning the ancient Gaelic pages the centuries have left to read in the grim ruins of Castles Dunolly and Dunstaffnage, in the latter of which was kept "The Stone of Destiny;" in the Clach-a-Choin pillar where Fingal bound his dog Bran; in Kerrera's castle Gylen and Dalry field, where the second Alexander died; and in the wondrous coming and going of tourist folk from every land, are found the witching thrall of Oban. Its summer folk idle little upon its pretty streets. They stroll listlessly in its lanes and mountain paths. They haunt the quays and see the steamers come and go like dreamers gazing upon the pleasant scenes of dreams. The lights are scarcely lighted in the long gloaming of eventide. And when night, the pale laggard here, at last appears, Oban and its lazy, happy summer idlers are asleep.

Here as elsewhere in Scotland you cannot avoid the humidity, nor can you fail to observe one of the curious effects upon the Scotch people themselves. They are either wholly indifferent to its existence or seem to possess a sort of liking for it, from lang syne companionship. A fish poacher will cast his hook in contentedness all day long through a steady drizzle. All sorts of peasant folk along the road side pursue their regular vocations in pelting showers, as if utterly unconscious of the drenching element. Excursion and picnic parties set forth for a day's outing in the pouring rain with the same enthusiasm as on a clear morning. The indifference to the mist and the rain may have become a national characteristic through the universal use by Scottish people of woolen clothing, so perfect in quality and comfortable in texture as to protect the body from the ill effects of sudden change in temperature and the chill of evaporating moisture. But you cannot account for the apparent actual liking of mist and drizzle, drizzle and mist, save on the theory that endless companionship with anything so exasperating as endless fog, sun and drizzle, in time gives the habit of liking, if not indeed of love.

That the Scotch love their mists and drizzles you have endless proof; "Dear Auld Reekie" (Old Foggy, or Smoky) is not only the prideful appellation for mist-wreathed, drizzle-sprinkled Edinburgh, one of the most interesting cities of the world, but it is the love-name of all Old Scotia itself. Any day of the year you will meet groups of society ladies or business men gathered at crossings or near important building entrances, cheery as larks on a June morning in their exchange of courtesies or gossip, while tiny rills of rain are merrily coursing from their ears, chins and noses, or seeking along tolerative vertebrae the sequestered and spongy shades of waistbands, hip-pockets and quilted skirts. While about George Square at Glasgow, the old Tron Steeple, Dumfries, the picturesque landing-place and in George street here in Oban, and along High street or in Waterloo Place in Edinburgh, you will see scores of people standing idly in the rain, as though they had come out of irksome and confining habitations for an invigorating sup, literally sup, of this sort of fresh air.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

Forks in France.

Forks were introduced into France by Henry III. It seems that in 1754 he had been tendered a magnificent reception in Venice. At this entertainment forks were used. The royal guest observed them with great interest and immediately introduced them to the French court. A lady who saw them used for the first time at a dinner given by him said:

"They never touched the meat with their fingers, but with forks, which they carried to their mouths, bending their necks and bodies over the plates.

"There were several salads. These they ate with forks, for it is not considered proper to touch the food with the fingers. However difficult it may be to manage it, it is considered better to put the little forked instrument into the mouth than the fingers.

"Then artichokes, asparagus, peas and beans were brought. It was a pleasure to watch them try to eat these with their forks, for some who were less adroit than others dropped as many on their plates and on the way to the mouth as they were able to get to their mouths.

"Afterwards a great silver basin and pitcher of water were brought, and the guests washed their hands, though it seems as if there would not be much scent of meat and grease on them, for they had touched their food only with those forked instruments."—American Grocer.

Law of Libel in Paris.

A libel case of an extraordinary kind has just come before one of the correctional courts in Paris. M. de Seamaisons, a former minister plenipotentiary of the French republic at Hayti, at present residing in Paris, was annoyed at some comments upon his conduct while in America that appeared in the New York Tribune. The article spoke vaguely of his having acquited a certain notoriety and of his being irresponsible for his actions in the eye of the law. As the New York Tribune has no property in France, M. de Seamaisons judged it was useless to proceed against that paper, but he decided to indict M. Brentano, the proprietor of the Anglo-American library, in the Avenue de l'Opera, where copies of the offending number were sold. The plaintiff asked for 50,000 francs damages. Without admitting so extravagant a claim, the court condemned the unfortunate news agent, who quite possibly cannot read English, to pay 5,00 francs to the plaintiff, as well as a fine of 100 francs, and to insert the terms of the judgment in any ten newspapers M. de Seamaisons may select.

All Men

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpation of the heart, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dulness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with leaden circles, oily looking skin, etc., are all the symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who, through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent free in sealed envelope. Address M. V. Lubon, 24 Macdonnell ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

VERNON AND VICINITY.

The Condition of Affairs in the Fertile Okanagan.

(Vernon News.)

Blue grouse seems to be more plentiful this year than any other kind of small game. Rev. Mr. Wood one day this week shot one which weighed 3 3-4 pounds.

Haying is about over. A little rain just now would be very acceptable.

Price Ellison has begun threshing. He is the first in the valley as far as we know who has begun to thresh this year's crop.

On Tuesday evening at the Coldstream Hotel Mr. Neil Thompson and Miss Blackburn, two of the most popular members of Kelowna's society, were married.

Thomas Elliott, supreme grand president of the S. G. L. of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, will arrive in Vernon about the third week in September to open a lodge here. There are a sufficient number of members of that order in town to warrant his doing so.

Mrs. Mitchell has disposed of her dressmaking and millinery business to Miss Genier.

Gilbert Couvrette and Napoleon Bessette, jr., have given out a contract for draining what is known as the Lawson meadow near Blue Springs. Considerable ditching will be done, thereby bringing into condition for cultivation a large extent of what has been heretofore an inaccessible meadow.

Quite a curiosity was to be seen at the ranch of J. Williams last week, consisting of a deer—a doe—with five legs. The fifth or abnormal limb grew from the spine near the hip and hung down the left side. It was about eighteen inches long and perfectly shaped to the form of a hind leg. Unfortunately, Mr. Williams skinned the animal, severing the superfluous limb from the body, and in the practical operation of "making meat" paid no regard to the wonderful freak of nature. If the animal had had twenty legs instead of one hanging from its back they would all have been served alike. It's meat Mr. W. was after.

On Sunday last Constable Norris made a rather important arrest at Lumby. The individual was a man named Henderson, who was wanted for cattle stealing on the other side. The arrest was made on a warrant under the extradition act, sworn out by the sheriff of Douglas county, Washington, for the larceny of 25 head of cattle. Sheriff Valentine was here about ten days ago, but failed to find any trace of his man. The case came up for hearing on Monday, but when the sheriff returned from Revelstoke on Tuesday the prisoner consented to return to Washington without any further trouble. Mr. Norris deserves great credit for this arrest. The prisoner is a desperate fellow, having pulled his gun on the sheriff on the other side when the sheriff attempted to arrest him, thereby escaping. Mr. Norris only had a rough description of the prisoner, and it was supposed that he was in Calgary or some part of the Northwest Territories. It is thought that the prisoner is the head of a gang of cattle thieves who have been infesting Douglas county, Washington.

Among the Sects.

The old "Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit-Predestinarian Baptists," says the New York Evening Post, form a cardinal curiosity of the census. It will surprise our readers to learn that this sect has churches in more than half our states, scattered in 219 counties. Three of them are not a hundred miles from the city of New York. Had Priestly lived a century later he would have been prominent in his "Corruptions of Christianity." The Baptist tenet that immersion is an essential of baptism runs to seed in their requiring their members to wash the feet of the saints. Their "two seeds" are of death sown in Adam at the fall and of life sown at regeneration. But many of them call themselves "Regular Predestinarians." Their vital point is the Calvinistic doctrine of decrees in a fatalistic caricature—"corruptio optimi pessima." Conversions are effected, as they maintain, by divine power unaided by preaching, and so ministers ought not to be paid. It is enough to say to them, Thank you for nothing. These Baptists are opposed to temperance, Bible and missionary societies, as well as to theological seminaries, for they find them unmentioned in the Word of God. Yet, like every other sect, they "forsake not the assembling of themselves together," and their ministers "feed the flock," comfort Zion and contend for the faith. Though their communicants are scarcely 10,000, their 333 churches have a seating capacity for nearly ten times as many. Half of their strength lies in Arkansas, Tennessee and Texas, and there are seven of the twenty-three states in each of which they number less than one hundred. In Iowa there are ten such witnesses and in New York 96. In Maine they number 170, but would have been much fewer there had their colony in Palestine endured, or, when that bubble burst, had not the maniacs whom the writer saw in Jaffa in 1868 been helped back to Maine by the charity of our government.

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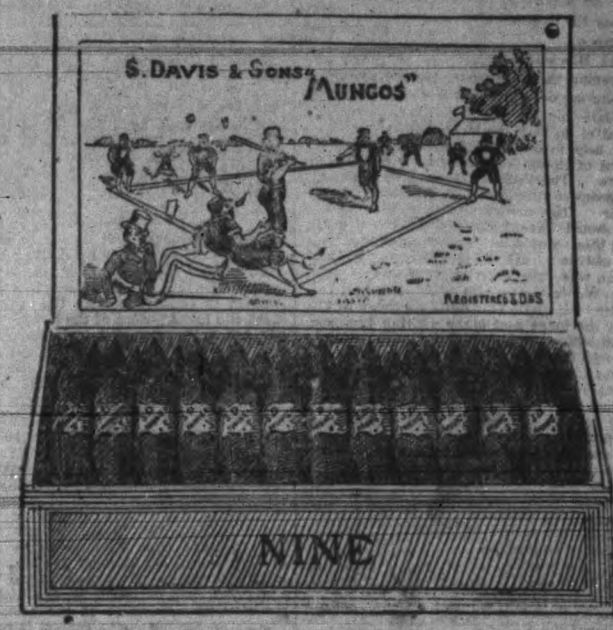

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Administrator's Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the estate of John Row Gumb, deceased, and in the matter of the "Official Administrator's Act."

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake, bearing date the 29th day of August, A.D. 1893, I was appointed administrator of all and singular the personal estate, chattels and credits of John Row Gumb, late of the City of Victoria, deceased, intestate.

Persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send me particulars thereof on or before the 29th day of September, A.D. 1893, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.

a30-1w

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of License Commissioners for the city of Victoria, at its next sitting, for a transfer to Robert Dodgson, of the license now held by me, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Mirror Saloon, situate upon the corner of Yates and Broad streets, in said city.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1893.

a4-1m EDWARD LEGG.

B. C. Agricultural Association.

Parties having accounts against the B. C. Agricultural Association are requested to send them in to the undersigned at once.

A. J. BALLAIN,
Secretary.

a24-tf

10 Cases New Fall Clothing
JUST TO HAND.
LATEST STYLES.
LOWEST PRICES.
B. Williams & Co.,
CLOTHIERS & HATTERS,
97 Johnson St.

STORMY SCENES.

Ex-Alderman Baker Makes an Attack on Mayor Beaven.

CRIMINATIONS AND RECRIMINATIONS

Meeting of the Candidates in the North Ward Last Evening Got a Long Way From Its Subject—What That District Requires.

The meeting in the North ward last night called to allow the two candidates for civic honors at to-day's election to address the voters got a long way from its purpose.

J. C. Blackett was voted to the chair. In opening the meeting he said he was sorry to see so few present. It was rather late for any candidate who was elected to do very much, but a good man could help to do something to bring order out of chaos. A change was needed anyhow. There should be retrenchment. The prospect for the future was rather gloomy. The money voted early this year should have been used early. He hoped there would not be any apathy on the morrow. He did not believe the election was sufficiently advertised.

Mr. W. A. Robertson was the first speaker. He said the last time he was before the ratepayers of the North ward he had suffered a severe defeat. What he would meet with to-morrow he could not say. It was useless to make a long harangue about what he would do; he could sum that all up by saying he would do his best to represent his constituents. He knew, of course, that a man could only act as the majority willed and could vote on expenditures as provided by law. The North ward, with nearly half of the population of the city, had only three aldermen against six. He had tried when in the council to have the ward better represented, but the majority against him was too great. He believed the taxes had been levied too early this year and that they were too heavy. Passing to the sewerage question he said he believed the Pickering system as first proposed was a first-class one. As to water matters, he believed the Goldstream waters should belong properly to the city of Victoria, but some of the city's representatives had betrayed her in the legislature. However, the present supply would do for 50 years to come, and then those present would not need water. The time was not a proper one for any expenditure. The council should have retrenched. The salaries of the city official staff should have been reduced. It would have to come. He did not favor cutting them below where a man could live, but still within reason. The city should live within its income. The city lighting should be improved. Over in Victoria West on the preceding evening he had to scramble among rocks in the darkness. Victoria West had been taken into the city, and when it wanted needed improvements the people were referred to the local improvement by-law. The measure was unjust. He regarded the assessments on property as too high. However, it was easy to find fault and criticize. Were he in the same place as the aldermen the aspect might change. He was only speaking on things he believed were true. He thought all contracts should be awarded to the lowest bidder, and in a manner strictly conforming with the law. He did not see how, if the vote on the contract let to H. H. McDonald & Co. was illegal the vote on the Coughlan & Mayo contract was not the same. They were let on the same vote. The interests of the city demanded that all money expended on public work should be paid out to people who would use it here. If that could not be gotten at by contract labor, then get it by day labor. He was of the opinion that the water works could be made to pay and that something could be done with the public market. He had given every part of the North ward before and would promise to do the same. He did not have any axe to grind. (Applause.)

Mr. Bishop said he did not have much to say. The situation had been pretty well gone over last night. The ward needed sidewalks and lighting, and in Victoria West fire protection. They all knew that whoever was chosen by the ward to fill the vacancy could do but little and would have little influence over matters already put through. It was unfortunate that sewers put down in certain parts of the city were lying idle, and then with money and labor scarce it was hard to force people to connect. However, the law was there, and he believed the mayor and council were not doing their duty in not putting it in force. Justice should be done to all, and in matters affecting the city's interests all should work in harmony. The council should always obey the law. They were servants of the people and should be law obeyers and not law breakers. He had noted, too, when connections were made that the street was never put back in the same shape. He did not think that the small holders and working people were given the proper amount of consideration. The down town streets were not kept in proper order. They were encumbered with the stock of the large manufacturers and others, while in the residence portion of the city a man readily got notice for a little pile of wood or coal. If elected he would do his duty without fear or favor. Economy seemed to be the present watchword. Money must be forthcoming or the work could not be done. It would take half a million dollars to put the city in shape. Its condition was a disgrace. Victoria West had paid two years' taxes and had nothing in return. Over there a if a house took fire it would burn down: they could do nothing. There was no light even to guide pedestrians. But how were things in James Bay district? It was just the opposite. The improvements there came out of the revenue. The financial situation would have to be faced fairly and squarely. The debts would have to be paid. On the subject of lighting he said the Victoria West district would have to have light; it was so dark you could feel it almost. They would have to have light and fire protection if they had to pay for it themselves. He believed Elk lake should receive more care. It should be fenced in and something done to purify the water. He believed the ward should be divided. It was too large and needed more representation. (Cheers.)

Mayor Beaven was called on. He said that the two candidates had covered nearly every point in municipal matters. As to sewerage matters, the question was what should be done. He had no doubt that the old councils had done what they thought best. They had no ulterior motives. He could not tell the reason why the surface drain in the Work estate had not been begun. He understood, however, that the right of way matter had retarded it very much, but that had ben settled. Now another question had arisen. The people who granted the right of way stipulated that it should be used only for surface water. He wanted a full meeting in the ward to get a full expression and to have the question understood. He was not an engineer and could not give an opinion on what a surface drain was. The city engineer was of the opinion that there would be no danger or harm in running sewerage matter proper through the Cook street drain, as it would have its outlet at Clover Point, but had said it would not answer to run sewerage through the surface drain in the Work estate, as the sewerage would run into the harbor. In the event of the property owners refusing to permit the drain to cross their land if it were made a sewer proper, he said that could be avoided by running the drain through the streets, but he understood the people believed it should go through the natural ravine. He wanted the matter to be fully understood. As to financial matters, he said money had been borrowed in the past, and the day of reckoning was at hand. It was one of the questions the present council had to cope with. This year they had to provide for $29,000 more for interest and sinking fund, and next year it would be $9,000 of $10,000 more. It was the first money that had to be provided for, too. One additional expense this year was the creation of a board of health fund. Before there had been no provision for an epidemic. Now, guided by experience, they were gradually preparing themselves to meet such an emergency. He reminded them that there was a change in the manner of paying for the maintenance of the public schools.

Asked by Mr. Hogarth for his opinion on the carrying of the drain down King's road or in the ravine, he said the former would be more expensive. He was not sufficiently acquainted with the grade to say which would be best. He repeated the conditions imposed by the property owners, from whom the right of way had ben obtained, saying that they might object to sewerage going through it.

This statement was denied by someone in the crowd, but the mayor said he only spoke for what was in the agreement.

Asked if he would sign the agreement he said if he thought best he would. He wanted to know just what the people in Work estate wanted.

Ald. Baker was called for to throw some light on the Work estate surface drain, but began by referring to his case. He reviewed the stand he made in court and announced that he intended to resign and come before the ratepayers again.

The speaker then related the circumstances attending the letting of the two contracts. He called the tender of Coughlan & Mayo a scurio and said that two men in the council said it should have been sent to the museum. The aldermen could not make it out at all and should have rejected it. He accused the mayor of acting unfairly in putting Ald. Styles' motion before he put that of Ald. Bragg on the night the latter made such a protest. He then charged that Ald. Styles had houses rented to four employees of the street department, two of the latter being foremen. He asserted that Ald. McKillican had furnished material for the Old Folks' Home and had passed the bill himself as chairman of the finance committee. He wanted to know if he had gone that far in selling a few bricks. He charged the mayor with expending $400 to build a sewer to connect with W. C. Ward's home, simply because his son worked in the bank of British Columbia. The street committee had not even authorized the expenditure.

This assertion brought the word "rubbish" from Mayor Beaven.

Continuing, Mr. Baker said if the people were satisfied to run sewerage into their drains they could do so and the mayor had no right to object. He then paid a glowing tribute to what he had done himself to give the Work estate its drain, and said the mayor, his staff of officials and the council had all failed in their duty. The mayor was a trickster who resorted to every device to carry his point. He suppressed communications and resolutions at the council board. They never saw the light if he had any object in keeping them buried. He was there only for the salary he was paid. (Cries of "shame!"). He had called a meeting that very day for Coughlan, but the interests of the Work estate were neglected for months. He paid $114 in taxes, all in James Bay, and the North ward never would get its rights. The man they elected must not be afraid of the South and Centre wards and Mayor Beaven. They would have to fight. Sometimes it seemed as if the mayor and Ald. McKillican ran the city and no council was needed.

Mayor Beaven said in reply that Mr. Baker had made many misstatements, most of which were so childish and silly as to need no attention. He then showed that it did not matter whether Ald. Bragg's motion or Ald. Styles' was put first. They were both voted on. As to the Coughlan & Mayo tender, he said Ald. Baker had moved himself that they be awarded James Bay No. 1. This was the tender he would have rejected as terribly defective. He then asserted that Ald. Baker had voted to add the six mills to the tax. He could, however, sympathize with Ald. Baker. He was embittered. All men felt so when caught in wrong doing.

Cries of "That was a hard shot."

Mr. Baker resumed the platform to tell how the other day the mayor had said to him, "Baker, you think you are a h—l of a fellow, don't you?"

Ald. Bragg closed the meeting. He said what Ald. Baker had stated was just about right. The mayor was a great politician who could give a peculiar twist to things and who abused his knowledge of parliamentary usage. He then related the facts connected with his motion to have the corporation seal attached to the contracts, which Mayor Beaven did not put first.

The meeting voted unanimously in favor of the Work estate drain down the ravine.

Mr. Gladstone's Overcoat.

Everybody, writes a correspondent, has read the pretty story of the loss of Mr. Gladstone's topcoat at the Agricultural Hall, and how Mr. Majoribanks had been entrusted with it, and having lost it, and seeing the venerable statesman heated after his great speech, slipped out and purchased a new Inverness cape for him, and, still further, how the missing coat, after being well trampled in the throng, was at last recovered, and spent a day or two in vile custody in a police office, until a newspaper paragraph revealed the illustrious owner. Well, the coat, having become historical, is now to form one of the exhibits at the Agricultural Hall. Mr. George Shipton has hit upon the idea of adding it to the attractions of the Workmen's Exhibition. Probably the elements of beauty and utility have by this time been well trodden out of it; but why should it not become a relic and be safely stowed away in its glass case, just as much as the coat of Treves, the jerkin of Henry IV. or of William the Silent? By and bye it would be looked upon as an interesting memorial of the most distinguished Englishman of his generation.

The Boys at School.

Boys who are away at school should always have some quick and sure remedy for sudden attacks of cramps, diarrhea or dysentery, for physicians are not always near, and an hour's delay in cases of this kind often leads to serious results. Therefore parents should supply their sons with Perry Davis' Pain Killer, which is as efficacious as it is simple and harmless. Directions are with each bottle, and one dose rarely fails to bring relief to a sufferer from any bowel complaint. Only 25 cents for a bottle double old size.

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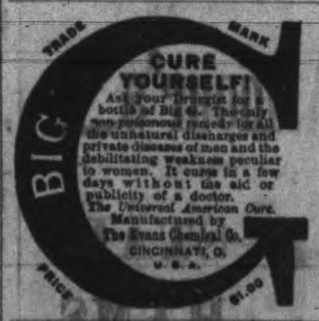

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SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

(Continued from Page 1)

last eight years been declaring the only salvation of Canada, commercial and financial identification with the United States."

"The idea has been expressed that the Conservative party at the next session of parliament will carry out a certain measure of tariff reform. The independent Conservative papers take this view. Is there anything in the idea?"

"My idea is that extensive improvements will be made in the tariff both as to matters of principle and administration, but I cannot speak more precisely until my colleagues complete their investigation of the whole subject and until I know their views. I say this because I have all proper deference for the great knowledge they possess respecting their several departments. Personally I entertain a very strong desire that the legislation on this subject shall keep pace with the modifications which are required to be adopted owing to the changing circumstances of the country. No one can doubt that changes are going rapidly forward as the country progresses and as the various interests are developed. At the same time it is only proper to state that we have no idea of adopting the notion that the industries of the country should be completely sacrificed to the doctrines of the opposition in favor of a tariff professedly based on revenue requirements only."

"Will Cardwell county be opened shortly?"

"I have not had any correspondence with my colleagues on the subject and will reserve my answer for the present."

SLABTOWN.

SECOND ANNUAL REGATTA.

Races Start on Time and Events Run Along Smoothly.

The memebrs of the James Bay athletic association could not have wished for a more suitable day for their annual regatta, which was held this afternoon. There was no wind to interfere with the races, and the heat was not so oppressive as it has been during the last few days. The different committees had been well organized, and therefore everything went along smoothly. There was little or no delay in starting the races. At the clubhouse the reception committee were kept busy entertaining their visitors.

This evening there will be a dance in the gymnasium, which has been very prettily decorated for the occasion. Dancing will commence at 8:30 and continue until 11:30.

The first heat of the club fours between Sullivan's and Bailey's crews was won by the latter after a well contested race. Both crews rowed well from start to finish.

There were only four starters in the single paddle canoe race. They were: J. Watson (J. B. A. A.), and A. Gore, E. Munro and W. Traill (V. C. C.). All four kept well together to the turn, when Watson and Traill pulled out from the other competitors. Traill was several lengths behind Watson at the turn, but he succeeded in closing up the gap and won after an interesting and exciting race.

Scott's crew won te second heat in the four-oared event against the Mallandaines. The Garnet's galley won the naval race. It was a good one.

Gore and Mawdesley (V. C. C.) won te tandem paddling race. The other competitors were Austin and Wilson and Askew and Watson. The youngsters won with ease.

MAIMED FOR LIFE.

Painful Gunning Accident—Wedding Bells—Reduced Fare.

Nanaimo, Sept. 2.—Two young men, Isaac Storey and Horace Tyler, were out yesterday taking part in the opening of the grouse season. They had not gone far when they sat down at the back of the cemetery to talk of previous exploits. Tyler was relating of a wonderful shot he had once made, and in raising his gun to go through the manoeuvre it went off and the bullet struck young Storey in the left thigh, shattering the bone. Dr. Walkem, with the assistance of Dr. Davis, amputated the leg.

Early this morning W. E. Norris, secretary of the Union brewery, and formerly connected with journalism, severed his connection with the batch of bachelors and joined the noble army of benedicts. The bride was Miss Mima Good, daughter of the late Captain Good. Although the hour of the ceremony was an early one, it did not prevent a whole regiment of friends of both bride and bridegroom from witnessing the event, which was performed by the Rev. Tovey at St. Alban's church. The young couple were well showered with rice as they left the chapel and were followed to the steamer that later bore them on the first stage of their journey to the land of their honeymoon, viz.: Harrison Hot Springs. Many were the wishes expressed that "Billy" and his bride may live long and prosper.

A scheme is on foot to rebuild what is known as Johnston's wharf at a cost of $10,000. A new wharf is much needed, and as the place proposed is all that is needed there should be no difficulty in raising the necessary capital. A. R. Johnston is the principal promoter, so the new undertaking is already assured.

The fare to Vancouver has now been permanently lowered to $1, the steamer City of Nanaimo being the first to make the announcement.

J. McGregor, son of W. McGregor, has been appointed to the South Cedar school. He commenced his duties yesterday.

The Dominion marine department made provision for the erection of a fog alarm to be placed on Entrance island, and now an old mariner wants to know where it is during this foggy weather.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to believe that it will also be of benefit to you?

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Very Little Interest Taken in the Election of an Alderman.

The returning officer and his deputies had the polling booth at the city hall to themselves to-day, the ratepayers of the North ward taking very little interest in the election for alderman. The two candidates, W. A. Robertson and Caleb Bishop were around the booth, but did not do any vigorous canvassing. There was some talk of the election being illegal on account of the notices not being complete. The result was as follows:

W. A. Robertson	163
Caleb Bishop	134
Majority for Robertson	29

THE CHURCHES.

Services To-Morrow in the City—Who Are to Officiate.

Rev. E. Robson will officiate in the Methodist church, Victoria West, to-morrow evening.

The Rev. E. Robson will conduct service in the James Bay Methodist church to-morrow morning, and Rev. Geo. Young, D. D., of Toronto, (formerly of Winnipeg) will officiate in the evening.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian church—The Rev. A. B. Winchester will occupy the pulpit at both services to-morrow.

The Sunday evening services at St. Mark's have hitherto been held at 7:30. The time is now altered to 7 o'clock, beginning with this evening's service. The services are: 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 11 a.m., morning service; 3:45 p.m., Children's service; 7 p.m., evening service.

Ordination services will be held to-morrow morning in the Reformed Episcopal church. G. Clement King will (D.V.) be "set apart" as a Presbyter of the R. E. church, by the Right Rev. Bishop Cridge, after which Holy communion will be administered. The Rev. G. C. King will preach to the young people in the church at 3 p.m. Rev. J. Reid, of New Westminster, will preach both morning and evening.

Bishop Lee, of the A.M.E. church will speak at the Lyceum to-morrow afternoon at 2:30. All are invited.

At the Metropolitan Methodist church to-morrow, the Rev. S. Cleaver, M.A., pastor, will (D.V.) preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. the Rev. Fred A. Cassidy, M.A., from Japan.

Spiritual Philosophy, Ben M. Barney, the song lecturer and spiritual test medium, assisted by Mrs. Barney, the sweet singing medium, will hold a meeting at Philharmonic Hall to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 7:30 at which time the religion of Spiritualism will be demonstrated and proved. Sceptics and all truth loving citizens are invited.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE TURF.

HE DOES DIRECTUM.

New York, Sept. 1.—Wednesday afternoon was a memorable one for the old track at Fleetwood Park. Not only did its attractions draw a large attendance, but in spite of its irregular shape and heavy grades, the trotters accomplished some of the most sensational feats in the history of harness racing. The honors went to Directum, a four-year-old, who not only lowered the record for his age, but placed the mark for the trotting sires a second lower than it was last season. Besides, the magnificent colt won an unexpected victory over the redoubtable Walter E. and five other famous flyers, putting in the heats at an average never before made by a trotter.

His best mile was the fifth heat in 2:09 3-4, which equals the fifth heat trotted by Alix at Columbus, Ohio, last week, and the average for the race is the fastest made for that number of miles. The rate for the five was 2:10 3-4, while Directum's average for the three heats won by him was 2:10 1 12. The ease with which the trotter has defeated all comers, when in shape to carry his speed, stamps him as the most dangerous rival that Nancy Hanks, Stamboul, Kremlin and Nelson have to fear.

Besides this splendid exhibition of speed and gameness, those who patronized the sulkies of Fleetwood Wednesday saw a desperate battle of six heats for the classical Charter Oaks stakes. Strangely enough, the event was not won by a mare till 1891, when Hamlin's Nightingale set the example, which has twice been followed by one of her sex. Anderson's Nightingale was the successful candidate in 1892, and now Henrietta makes the third mare to carry off the prize in consecutive years. Lee Pilot, Laird and Miss Alicet were all disappointing to their backers, but Angelina, a well-bred mare, handled with all the skill of the veteran Hickok, came near pulling it off for an outsider.

THE RIFLE.

AT RIDEAU RANGE.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—There was excellent shooting yesterday. The weather on Rideau Range was very fine. The following are the leading scores in the Bankers' Prize grand aggregate for those who shot in the Hamilton Powder Co.'s competition: MacDougal, minister of militia, Dominion competition, Kirkpatrick and Henshaw, Dominion medal and $30; Sgt. Simpson, 12th, 384, medal and $25; Staff Sgt. Davidson, 12th, 381, badge and $20; Sgt. McAdam, Vics., 380, badge and $18; Ogg, B.F.A., 379, badge and $16; Pte. Bayles, 12th, 378, badge and $14; Sgt. King, 45th, 378, badge and $12; Pte. Ross, 13th, 378, $12; Lt. Curran, 12th, 377, $10; Capt. Gray, B. L., 374, $10, Capt. Moore, 20th, 374, $10; Lt. Mitchell, 90th, 373; Gunner Turnbull, B. C., got $6; Lt. Grayburn, Winnipeg, $5; Corp. Langley, B. C., $5; Lt. Chamberlin, B. C., $5; Sgt. Inmans, Winnipeg, $4.

The Twelfth Battalion won the Lansdowne challenge cup and $40. British Columbia won 7th, getting $18.

The following are the winners of the Governor General's prize, but not yet officially announced: Badge and $250, Staff Sgt. Simpson, 12th, 96; badge and $150, Lieut. I. Mitchell, 12th, 94; badge and $100, Sgt. A. Bell, 12th, 93. In the Henshaw match: First, $20, Pte. Green, 21st, 73 points; second, $18, Staff Sgt. Simpson, 12th, 73; third, $16, Major Wilson, 35th, 72; Fourth, $14, Pte. Bayles, 12th, 72; Corp. Langley, and Gunner Turnbull, B.C., get $8 each; Lt. Mitchell, Winnipeg, $8; Pte. Schuman, Winnipeg, and Gunner Martin, B.C., $4 each.

THE GUN.

STATE SHOOT.

Chas. Minor, who left for the east this morning, will take part in the big tournament that is to take place at Chicago. He is a good shot and will be well up among the crack shots who are to take part.

Foster and McKinley.

In its efforts to make the Foster tariff appear more defensible than the McKinley tariff the Montreal Gazette either muddles its figures deplorably or makes a deliberate effort to deceive its readers. It says the percentage of free goods imported into Canada was 58 in 1877; 53 in 1878 and 39 in 1892. So far as the figures for last year are concerned the Gazette's statement is wholly wrong, and the complete returns show: The total imports entered for consumption were $116,978,943; dutiable, $69,160,737; free, $47,818,206; percentage of dutiable goods, 60; percentage of free goods, 40. If the Gazette cannot figure better than it has done in regard to the customs returns of 1892 it is not surprising that Mr. Ouimet objects to its editor's appointment as customs collector. The Gazette says the Free Press' statement that the McKinley tariff is less burdensome than its Canadian counterpart implies that a prohibitory tariff on manufactures and other goods susceptible of production within a country, with a free list limited to raw materials not obtainable at home, will impose less burden on the consumer than a straight revenue tariff of five per cent. No, it does not imply anything of the kind, because the Foster tariff is not a straight revenue tariff of five per cent. Let us stick to the comparison of the Foster tariff with its American edition. The Free Press met Mr. Foster on his own ground. The Finance Minister and the other apologists for high protection were and are still pointing to the large quantity of goods imported into Canada last year as proof that the present tariff is not a burden. The Free Press pointed out that the free goods imported into the United States last year exceeded in value the total imports of dutiable goods by $88,000,000 and that, therefore, according to Mr. Foster's line of reasoning, the McKinley tariff was less of a burden than our own. Free goods comprised forty per cent. of the Dominion's imports last year, whereas fifty-five per cent. of the goods imported into the United States last year were admitted duty free under the McKinley tariff. The total imports of the United States last year were: Dutiable goods, $389,000,000; free goods, $475,000,000. Consequently every time Mr. Foster points to his own enlarged free list as evidence that his tariff is not a burden he defends the McKinley tariff, which contains a larger free list, and at the same time argues that McKinley's tariff is less of a burden than his own. But the McKinley tariff and the Foster tariff are based upon unsound principles and framed with the view of placing the consuming public at the mercy of the combines. The articles admitted free under both tariffs are chiefly raw cotton, unrefined sugar, and other raw materials required by the big manufacturing monopolists. Now why should not the manufacturers pay their share of the country's taxation?—Ottawa Free Press.

PERSONAL.

C. E. Thomas, of Seattle, is at the Hotel Victoria.

Hon. P. O'Reilly left for the north last evening.

Hon. Col. Baker returned from Europe last night.

G. A. Small, of Whonnock, is registered at the Oriental.

W. H. Ellis who has been ill for several days is out again.

Geo. D. Ferguson and wife, of Fergus, Ont., are at the Driard.

W. N. Mears, travelling passenger agent of the N.P.R., is in the city.

H. E. Connon, of the N.P.S.S. Co., is at Vancouver on a business trip.

E. A. Curtis and W. Thomas, of Vancouver, are guests at the Victoria.

J. M. Brown, general agent at New York for the Atlantic Transport Line, is in the city.

Stephen Jones, jr., of the Dominion House, leaves on a six weeks trip to the east Monday night. Mr. Jones will visit Chicago, New York, Washington and other large eastern cities. He will be accompanied by Miss May E. Jones, his sister.

S. G. Fulton, assistant general freight agent of the N. P., accompanied by his wife; G. G. Chandler, general agent for the company at Tacoma, and E. W. Ruff and W. N. Mears, travelling representatives of the line, left for the Sound last evening.

Marine.

The Routenbeck has not yet begun to load salmon.

The schooner Borealis is being overhauled in Rock Bay.

The ship C. F. Sargent has left San Francisco for Nanaimo.

The steamer Maude will leave for the west coast this evening.

The wrecked Chilean ship Eretrea will be sold at auction at Port Townsend on Wednesday.

The Oregon Pacific Railway Co., may put on two steamships between Yaquina, Or., and Honolulu.

The U. S. Survey Steamer Gedney has gone to Seattle for a few days. She will receive coal and supplies there.

Capt. Harry Martin, one of the Sound pilots of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., who resided in Victoria, has removed with his family to Seattle.

Capt. McGregor's new boat, now being built at the Seattle dry dock, to replace the J. R. McDonald, is nearly completed, and it is expected that she will be launched in a day or so.

Scotch Whiskey and Imperial Revenue.

Ireland is not alone in having a grievance. Scotland complains that her whiskey is unfairly taxed as compared with English beer, with the result that she contributes between one and two millions sterling more than she ought to the British revenue. Several members of parliament from over the border consider that the labors of the select committee of 1890 should be supplemented by further inquiry into the financial relations of the two countries. Last week the prime minister admitted that if the public opinion of Scotland declared itself in favor of such an investigation, the House of Commons and also the Government, would pay due attention to it. This challenge is being taken up by Mr. P. Cochrane, Unionist member for North Ayrshire, who is inviting all his colleagues in the House of Commons to add their names to a list for submission to Mr. Gladstone.

A Queen in Exile.

The ex-queen of Naples, according to her annual custom, has taken up her residence at the Hotel du Pavillon, Boulogne-sur-Mer, where she will spend a month or five weeks. Her Majesty, who was once a horsewoman as bold and dashing as her sister, the Empress of Austria, now finds her great delight in spending the whole day in an open boat upon the sea; and as she insists upon going out regardless of the weather, her visits are a source of fearful joy to the Boulogne mariners, who are pleased enough to pick up a twenty-franc piece, but hardly share Queen Maria's contempt of life. It used to be no light task to pilot the Empress Elizabeth across a stiff hunting country, but the risks were trifling compared with those incurred by those who take part in her sister's aquatic recreations.—St. James' Budget.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—C Crawford, C W Wilson, John Thorne, Jas Blair, Walter Saxton, David Williams, J Davis, M S Norton, Mrs Prothers, H C Tollman and wife, F D Schuyler and wife, J H Richter, F Magurn, W P Robertson, F Walters and wife, Miss T Davis, Mrs Pinner, Miss Bostram, Miss Allitt, R Prothers, P Rhodes, Geo Thomason, P E Beckner, F Werimer, E Werimer, M Werimer, Mrs S Gordon, J R Tennon, W Bellows, P Gribble, Thos Reid, M S Brooke, F W Hollenbeck, J B Jacques, Mrs Elbel, Mrs Miller, Mrs Bisset, C R Holt and wife, L C Burnham, E W Cellis, Wm Gourt, Miss Gourt, C O Husen, L W Hall.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—A F Elliott, J Dennen, Mrs Green, M Z Nevin, A M Milne, R Kelley, A Pendola, John Cashman, Mrs Robb, Mrs Chapman, W A Jowett, Col. Jas Baker, Officer Robb, Master Irving, Mrs Elliott, H Findley, R R Burns, Wm Gill, J D Hall, Mrs Kelley, Miss E Fisk, Frank Parsley, Mrs McDougall, H Brads, C B King, G S Dutcher, Mrs Irving, Jas Jones, Mrs Myles, J Moorhead, S C Borns, Geo M Leishman, G A Smith, A J Quintard, Jack Boyle, Sister St. Anne, H Braunschweiger, Rev Kenya Okajeana, H V Burner, Miss Green.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—J Partridge, H Wain, L Watson, J R Kerr, Nan Pharmacy, S Leiser, Cookson & Plows, Thos Reid, T Sarantis, M B M Allott.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—D Spencer, order L & Co, J Piercy & Co, R Lettice, E Harrison, H Sanders, E Wall, S Leiser, Mrs J B McKilligan, J & A Clearihue, Fell & Co, W Jackson, T W Fletcher, R Williams, Davidson Bros, J G Murray, Wilson Bros, R C Pottery Co, McL & McF, R P Rithet, R Cunningham, J Geton, J H Todd, S Leiser, Dom Exp Co.

Northern Pacific

Double trains daily to St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Connects at St. Paul and Chicago for all points east and south. Superior Pullman sleepers, upholstered tourist cars and dining cars on all through trains. Direct service to the Yellowstone national park. Fast time and all the reduced rates offered patrons of this line. For full information call or address E. E. Blackwood, ticket agent, Adelphi building, Victoria.

DIED.

DAVIS—In this city, on Sept. 2nd, John T. Davis, aged 37 years, a native of Boston, Mass.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the fourth inst., from the residence of Joseph H. Brown, No. 50 Frederick street. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

—THE—

Stanley House

GENERAL DRY GOODS

55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST., COR. OF FORT ST.

NEW GOODS NOW ARRIVING

New Trimmings,
New French Flannels,
New Navy Serges,
New Black Serges,
New Dress Goods,
New Fancy Serges

NEW GOODS at our USUAL LOW CASH PRICES arriving all the time.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO

Armour's

★ STAR
★ HAMS
And
★ BACON

Have Arrived.

27 Days from Chicago, Via Great Northern Ry.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

NEW GOODS

For Fall and Winter

Just Received at

A. GREGG & SONS, TAILORS, 68 Yates Street.

THE VICTORIA TAILORING AND DYEING ESTAB'T,

JNO. T. PIERRE Proprietor,

PIERRE BLOCK, (Near City Hall) 100 DOUGLAS STREET

SUITS from $20.00 up. PANTS from $6.00 up.

Clothes cleaned, dyed, altered and repaired. "Prices lower than the lowest.

N.B.—I have no branch store and no drummers to annoy you, but will promptly attend to all orders by mail. au18-1m

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (With power to increase)	£600,000,	$2,920,000
RESERVE	£260,000,	$1,265,333

HEAD OFFICE: 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON, (KOOTENAY LAKE).

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.

IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E.,P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E.,P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

OFFICES

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

TENDERS

Are invited for proposed School Building, James Bay, to be delivered at the office of the undersigned not later than 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, Sept. 4th, accompanied by a certified check of the value of 5 per cent. on the total amount of the tender, or endorsed by two responsible ratepayers, who are willing to enter into bonds to the value of $5000, for the execution of the contract.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. RIDGWAY-WILSON, Architect.

August 23, 1893. a24-td

TENDERS

Are invited for school building, North Ward, to be delivered at the office of the undersigned not later than 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, September 6th, accompanied by a certified check of the value of 5 per cent. of the total amount of the tender, or by an agreement, duly signed by the tenderer and two responsible ratepayers, to execute a bond for $5000, if called upon to do so. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

SOULE & DAY, Architects. Five Sisters Block.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 25, 1893. a26-td

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received up to noon, Saturday, 9th inst., for sewers and connections, Plumbers' work, etc., on Seventy-two Houses. Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque for one-half the amount of contract, or they will not be entertained. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN TEAGUE, Architect.

Aug30-td (Colonist copy.)

Photographs!

Finest CABINET PHOTOS $3.00 PER DOZEN, FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

K. FORBES MACKIE, Photographer, 59½ Government Street

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.

Large shipment of New Goods just received.

BASKETS,
HAMPERS,
FLOWER POTS,
PAPER NAPKINS, &c.

Prices lower than ever.

T. S. FUTCHER, Importer and Retailer.

41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

Newfoundland Cod

First of this season's New Boned Cod Fish, just arrived, at 10c. per lb.

R. H. JAMESON, 33 Fort St.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a timber cutting license of Valdes Island, to cut and carry away timber from the following described land commencing at a post in Deep Water Bay and running south-east 60 chains more or less; thence north-east 60 chains, thence northwest 60 chains; thence southwest 60 chains to place of commencement.

August 11th, 1893. THOMAS PETCH 31-1m

Estate of Harry Disher and Stephen Graham Campbell.

Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors.

Take notice that pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," by indenture dated and executed the 19th day of August, 1893, by Harry Disher, of No. 89 Herald street, in the city of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, and Stephen Graham Campbell, of No. 8 North Park street, in the said city of Victoria, carrying on business of grocers at No. 81 Douglas street, in the city of Victoria aforesaid, under the style or firm name of Disher & Campbell, the said Harry Disher and Stephen Graham Campbell, granted and assigned their real and personal property to Charles Fox Todd, of No. 218 Johnson street, in the city of Victoria aforesaid, and carrying on business at 72 Wharf street, in the said city of Victoria, merchant, and Joseph Clearihue, residing at Cadboro Bay road, in the said city of Victoria, and carrying on business at 26 Yates street, in the said city of Victoria, merchant, in trust for the creditors of the said Harry Disher and Stephen Graham Campbell. The said Charles Fox Todd and Joseph Clearihue executed the deed and accepted the trust thereby created on the 19th day of August, 1893.

Dated the 21st day of August, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS, of 46 Langley street, Victoria, B. C.,

a21-1m Solicitors for the trustees.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890

Notice is hereby given, that Edward White, carrying on business at Number 61 Government street, in the city of Victoria, under the firm name of Brown & White, dry goods merchants, has assigned all his real and personal property, except as therein mentioned, to John Joel Austin, of the said city of Victoria, in trust, for the purpose of paying and satisfying proportionately and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Edward White. The said deed was executed by the said assignor and trustee on the 21st day of August, A.D. 1893, and the said assignee has undertaken the trusts created by the said deed. All persons having claims against the said Edward White must forward and deliver full particulars of claim, duly verified, to the assignee at Victoria, on or before the 21st day of October, 1893. All persons indebted to the said Edward White are required to pay the amount due by them to the said assignee forthwith. After the said 21st day of October, 1893, the trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice. A meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of the assignee, 32 Fort street, Victoria, on Monday, the 28th day of August, instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

THORNTON FELL, 50 Langley St., Victoria, Solicitor for the Assignee.

Dated 21st day of August, 1893. a21-30d

In the Matter of the Estate of Margaret Boal, late of Cowichan, Deceased.

All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned before the 1st day of September next and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN, 20 Bastion St., Victoria, Solicitors for the Executor.

a4-td

NORTH SAANICH HOTEL.

FORFAR & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

This new hotel, situated on Shoal Bay, (near Brackman & Kerr's Mills) is now open for the reception of guests. Excellent boating and fishing, and a pleasant place to spend the holidays.

Comfortable rooms at moderate prices.

jy11-2m-d&w